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16 October 1985

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ANGOLA

AMBASSADOR TO LISBON DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] The Angolan ambassador to Portugal, Mawete Joao Baptista, told ANOP that relations between our country and Portugal "can improve as time goes by whenever the will to do so is there." Improvement in Luso-Angolan relations requires patience. "But the main thing is to know what one wants. We in Angola are ready to move forward. It now depends on the Portuguese Government," stated the ambassador, who has been in his current position for three months and considers it imperative to affirm the mutual desire for a closer relationship.

Furthermore, he pointed out that the important thing is the bilateral relationship and not the result of actions taken within the scope of the Lome Convention. "Portugal's entry into the EEC and Angola's adherence to the agreement were a coincidence. But that is not what can strengthen the rapprochement between the two peoples."

Mawete Joao Baptista admitted that if the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jaime Gama, were to go to Angola during the ministers' meeting of non-aligned nations in September as an observer, he would perhaps make some contacts at that time with the local authorities, in order to see how it might be possible to overcome some of the existing difficulties in Lisbon-Luanda relations.

"Portugal is the only one that can lose as a result of the present difficulties. Angola will not lose because it is a young and rich country which can very well establish relations with a number of other countries," said the ambassador, who defended the priority given to bilateral relations and stated that most Portuguese politicians have not been very explicit concerning Portugal's foreign policy.

"Through 10 years of independence, soon to be completed, Angola has created conditions to make itself a strong country: national unity, defense and territorial integrity, international prestige..." said Mawete Joao Baptista also while expounding the theory that the government of the RPA can strengthen its bilateral ties with Paris, Rome and other capitals if it should turn out to be impossible (also) to develop further ties with Lisbon.

As for relations with Washington and the revocation of the Clark amendment by the Congress of the United States, the ambassador stated to ANOP that "the United States should explain why it is interfering in Angola's internal affairs.

Concerning international attention, which is currently concentrated on the republic of South Africa, Angola's representative stated that "no one in the world today will tolerate any type of distinction based on skin color," for which reason the system of apartheid (separate development of different ethnic groups) is certainly condemned.

9895

CSO: 3442/398

16 October 1985

ANGOLA

VIETNAMESE PROFESSORS COMPLETE PEDAGOGICAL MISSION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Raul Neto, vice-president of Agostinho Neto University, recently received the Vietnamese faculty which is working in the various university departments in this capital city. They discussed problems concerning higher education in the People's Republic of Angola.

According to the cooperative agreement between the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and the RSV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] in the area of education, the Vietnamese professors exerted all their efforts in the area of training and professional improvement of future Angolan scientific and technical personnel.

In this regard, the pedagogical mission whose assignment is to train national skilled personnel in different specialties did excellent work. He also taught students about the workings of the different technical equipment existing in some laboratories, namely in the School of Science in the department of chemistry.

Their scientific and pedagogical competence, their enthusiastic attitude toward work, as well as their attention to the students' work are evidence of the good qualities of Vietnam's university faculty.

Furthermore, with their mission in the RPA finished and the time for their return to Vietnam approaching, the students took advantage of the occasion to present their warm congratulations to the people and government of Vietnam and to reaffirm once again the strong desire to strengthen progressively the bonds of friendship, brotherhood and solidarity between the two countries in the field of higher education.

9895

CSO: 3442/398

16 October 1985

ANGOLA

NAMIBE'S AGRICULTURAL SITUATION DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Hortencio Sebastiao: "Agriculture Gaining Ground in the Desert"]

[Text] In compensation for being a region of predominantly desert soil, in Namibe fertility and the existence of water coincide to benefit the agricultural sector, so that there are great possibilities of reaching high levels of production if there are no natural obstacles.

With established cultivation of vineyards and olive groves, and taking advantage of the valleys and water supplies of the Bero and Giraul rivers, the development of agriculture is presently directed at restarting other crops, principally vegetables and fruit.

Distributed in four production groups headquartered in the areas of Tampa, Giraul, Bibala, Bero Carunjamba, they occupy a total range of 3,500 hectares of cultivated terrain, where tomatoes, onion, cabbage, watermelons and potatoes are slowly gaining a foothold, in a province which has always been characterized as weak in the domain of this basic sector of the national economy.

Meanwhile, during an interview granted to the JORNAL DE ANGOLA reporters in Namibe, the provincial delegate from the ministry of agriculture, Manuel Pereira Camananga, mentioned the road that the agricultural sector is on, commenting on its prospects, which are believed to be encouraging, with a view toward minimizing the currently prevalent food shortages.

"To situate the sector in a sphere of self-sufficiency, to gradually replace subsistence, is the main objective which guides the activity of Namibe's agriculture," that official began by stating.

Thus he stated that "one of the main goals concerns the expansion of vegetable growing through reorganization of the fields, greater freedom to obtain plausible results, to supply the populations of Namibe and Tombwa; in summary, to work on creating some surplus production."

He pointed out that in the first semester of the current year, the harvest of vegetable products was 210 tons and 288 kilos.

The delegate from Agriculture, referring to other crops, indicated that "we are already beginning preparation of more than 50 hectares of terrain in Carunjamba destined for the planting of banana trees, since climatic conditions of the region lend themselves well to banana growing."

As for olive trees and grapevines, crops threatened with extinction, they are trying to occupy the place that belongs to them in the scope of agricultural development of the province of Namibe.

For that purpose, stressed the official of that ministry, a vast labor of olive grove transplanting with the aim of planting 70 more hectares is under way right now, while it will work toward increasing vineyard cultivation.

Oil Factory Will Soon Be Set Up

Meanwhile, the available infrastructures are still insufficient for harvest and result in the waste of ripe olives. With this negative factor, the olives become overripe and are useless for canning. Pereira Camananga said that, as a resource, an oil processing plant will be set up in Namibe, aiming to avoid wasting olive production.

In fact, according to the delegate, the equipment needed to set up the complex is already in this province. This equipment came from Italy and installation is expected to begin soon.

When we broached the subject of irrigating the crops, he emphasized that there are no problems that would stand in the way of normal water supplies, since what is used comes from underground. The same thing is happening to the fertility of land which he considered satisfactory since it is based on three methods of fertilizing: chemical, animal and mud, this last consisting of fertilizing with plant debris carried along by the currents of the converging rivers.

On the other hand, farmers' associations are showing reduced production due to serious difficulties such as scarcity of rainfall which limits activity in the fields, since a large portion of them are located in municipalities in the interior of the province, with barely 50 tons of different products having been recorded in the entire first semester.

He made scant reference to other problems. He pointed out a number of tasks to be carried out, scattered among acquisition of nearly 20 motorpumps, electrification of the Bero greenbelt, which, once achieved, will allow the motorpumps to be replaced and then moved to those areas where electric energy is scarce.

Along with that, he revealed the existence of a short-term plan which permits repair of tractors and motorpumps.

Also included in the forecasts of the agriculture delegation is the drilling of wells to extract water to serve cattle in the areas where nomadism makes lack of that indispensable resource acutely felt by the people.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

INSTALLATION OF PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS--In this city, the provincial commissioner of Namibe, Fernando Faustino Muteka, recently installed Egidio Jose Martins Torres, Jose Figueiredo, Alfredo Adriano Lopes Nunes and Silva Lopes Etiambulo in the positions of provincial delegates of the ministries of education, finance, internal trade and secretary of state for veterans' affairs. Likewise installed were Julio Aberto Henrique as provincial director of the Cabinet of the Commissariat's Plan; Jose Simoes Chinana as head of the service sector of the People's Vigilance Brigades, and Carlos Eugenio Jorge e Ana Maria as head of the cabinet and secretariat of the provincial commissioner. On that occasion, the commissioner of Namibe installed Joao Domingos, Martinho Tchingula, Joao Batista, and Jose Ngonga in the positions of municipal and community commissioners of Virei, Loia, Kapangombe and Tchingo. Otherwise, Rui Cebolo, Antonio Saraiva and Pedro Andre were also named to the positions of provincial director of adult training in the education delegation, head of the accounting and finance sector and head of the student social support sector respectively. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 3] 9859

CSO: 3442/398

BENIN

POSSESSION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD MADE COMPULSORY

Cotonou EHUZU in French 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[Commentary: "A Challenge that Must Be Met"]

[Text] Effective 1 September 1985, all citizens of the People's Republic of Benin who are 18 years of age or older must possess a national identity card. This regulation represents a challenge the revolution can and must meet. The security of our peaceful citizens and even of the People's Democratic Revolution itself depends on successful implementation of this regulation.

Our people earnestly demand that social order be respected. Only robbers and other criminal elements have any interest in seeing that this does not happen. Hence the recrudescence of robberies and other crimes of every type--especially the anarchistic-extreme Leftist events of Monday 6 May 1985--require that all our people feel personally concerned with the problem of national security. This must be the case if we want our citizens to be able to participate, under conditions of social peace, in building our nation in a way that will enhance each and every one's welfare.

The revolutionary reform of our territorial administration initiated in February 1973, and which culminated in establishment of the present Local Organizations of State Authority, gives us every good reason to believe that the challenge of 1 September 1985 can and must be met.

In fact, the introduction of a new type of territorial administration, a type produced by the revolutionary process of devolution, decentralization, and democratization of the machinery of the state, has the ultimate functional purpose of bringing the administration closer to the individual citizen while putting an end to the bureaucratic harassments of the neocolonial administration, harassments denounced by President Kerekou in his 30 November 1972 speech outlining his program.

The victorious advent of the new territorial administration was marked by the emergence of new organizational structures and new men. It requires solely that each administration official or employee become more and more deeply imbued each day with the new ideology. This ideology holds that people must not be the victim or slave of society but its master, and must place the entire social superstructure at its service.

To accomplish this, all mass organizations, formed by our party as channels of communications and support for the people's government, must help the masses and the Local Organizations of State Authority to meet this challenge at all costs in each village and urban district. In this connection, all supporters of bureaucratic harassment, particularly those who are asking the masses to sabotage the identity card regulation, must be unceremoniously denounced and thwarted.

The Marxist law of "universal connection", which states that nothing is isolated and everything is interrelated, is not merely something written in books. The soundness of this law can invariably be verified by everyday activities. Thus security of the Revolution's militant supporters has to be a matter of concern at all times. Proper resolution of the security problem compels us to settle, in a sympathetic manner, the national identity card question. Yet some persons, filled with nostalgia of a defunct past, have deliberately refused to obtain such cards despite off-repeated instructions to that effect by the central authorities. In our state of continuous interdependence, settlement of the question of prompt issuance of national identity cards to our citizens will inevitably enable us to flush out of hiding those vile so-called "country gentlemen" who continue to paralyze our new administration by all sorts of reactionary behavior, namely dilatoriness, laziness, idleness, absenteeism, corruption, and nepotism.

Year 10 of the foundation of the People's Republic of Benin and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin is a most appropriate occasion for all persons working in our new administration to vie with each other in making widespread use of the revolutionary virtues inherent in the devolution, decentralization, and democratization effected by our people in our administrative system.

Having one's own identity card constitutes evidence of fundamentally good citizenship. It also means contributing to one's own security.

Prepared for the Revolution!

The struggle goes on!

8041

CSO: 3419/575

BENIN

ARMED FORCES RECEIVE INSTRUCTION ON GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 22 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by L.B.: "Conferences on Humanitarian Rules of Warfare Held Within Armed Forces"]

[Text] A constantly growing number of persons are calling attention to and denouncing the serious violations of the most elementary principles of humanity being committed during armed conflicts in all of the world's hot spots such as the Persian Gulf, Lebanon, Western Sahara, etc. People still vividly recall the atrocities of the two World Wars.

To show their attachment to these principles recognized by the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their supplementary protocols signed in 1977, the FAP [People's Armed Forces] recently organized a program of troop information conferences on the humanitarian rules of warfare in garrisons at Parakou, Ouassa, Ouidah, Porto-Novo, and Cotonou.

This program was also prompted by an earnest desire to comply with the article of those conventions requiring contracting nations to publicize the entire series of humanitarian safeguards established by the conventions.

These conferences were conducted from 30 July to 2 August under the sponsorship of the International Committee of the Red Cross for West Africa represented by Mr Rougemont. Also participating were representatives of the Beninese Red Cross and an FAP delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Boni.

During these conferences, officers, noncommissioned officers, and their revolutionary counterparts and authorities from the garrisons were able to familiarize themselves with the various provisions of the Geneva Conventions, including the rights and obligations they prescribe within opposing armed forces and relative to civilian populations and targets. It being understood that no one may voluntarily renounce or be forced to renounce the protection provided by the Geneva Conventions, as set forth in the general rules attached thereto.

Each one of the four conventions provides particular safeguards:

- a. The first convention protects wounded and sick servicemen in the field;
- b. The second includes provisions for the care and treatment of wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of the armed forces at sea;

c. The third convention protects prisoners of war from ill treatment during their captivity and after their repatriation;

d. The fourth provides for the safety of civilians and their property in wartime.

Supplementary protocols complement and expand these conventions.

It should be noted here that Benin is the first country in the subregion to initiate instruction on provisions of the Geneva Conventions within its armed forces.

8041

CSO: 3419/575

BOTSWANA

BPU LEADER SAYS COUNTRY SHOULD NOT USE FORCE

MB230632 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 5010 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition Botswana Progressive Union, [BPU] Mr D. Kwele, says Botswana with its small population and army cannot and should not use force in answer to the increasingly violent and hostile political developments in the region. Speaking during his party's second annual conference at Nkange over the weekend, Mr Kwele said Botswana must be pragmatic in dealing with her neighbors in the region where domestic policies were causing problems and instability in the entire subcontinent. He, however, pointed out that this does not mean that the Botswana Defense Force should not defend the nation whenever the need arose. He said the forces should only be used as a last resort.

The BPU leader stated that Botswana should feel free to speak openly against what they see as wrong. He said for Botswana to continue to uphold individual rights and democracy on which the country's philosophy is based and continue to be the cornerstone of her nationhood, it must give sanctuary to people fleeing from oppression and also allow them to enjoy individual rights.

He called on the government to come up with a clear foreign policy which will represent the aspirations of the whole nation. Mr Kwele also condemned the 14 June South African raid on Gaborone and described it as a barbaric act by the uncivilized Pretoria regime.

CSO: 3400/19

BOTSWANA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRESS FREEDOM

MB181734 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kidikilwe, has strongly warned that the freedom of the press cannot and will not be at the expense of the country. The minister was responding to comments made by some members of parliament during the debate on Chapter 16 of the draft National Development Plan 6.

They had expressed concern at the way the private press questioned government deportation orders imposed on certain individuals for security reasons. Mr Kidikilwe described this as a very sensitive question of people deliberately misunderstanding what is understood as freedom of the press. He added that where the champions of editorial comments belong, in terms of what this nation is all about, is highly questionable. The minister said they were people who seemed to be tired of Botswana's democracy and emphasized that the government was not, and it would like to see democracy staying to be enjoyed by the coming generations. [sentence as heard] Mr Kidikilwe further explained that the security of this country would not be determined in a court of law, as those who write some of the editorial letters in their papers think. He said if those who write the editorials would like to sell a program like that, where the security of the country would be determined in a court of law, then they should retire into politics and sell the idea to Botswana. He said if Botswana allowed them to come in, it would remain to be seen how they would administer the security of the country through an open court.

Regarding the government press, Mr Kidikilwe said he would consult with the director of information and broadcasting in a bid to put the house in order. Some members of parliament had complained that some government reporters distorted facts and were biased in favor of, or against, some parties.

Mr Kidikilwe said there were certain elements in the department who were evidently going astray. He further warned that one or two examples needed to be set for the rest to see, but he would not elaborate. The minister said he would not like to say more than that because the medicine must be applied in stages. He also said he was banking on appealing to the ethics of the profession, because he believed the profession had and practiced certain codes of behavior. For journalism to enjoy its freedom, he said, it must respect its ethics.

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

CITIZENSHIP REVOKED--Gaborone--A former South African, Mr Gabriel Setlhoke, has had his Botswana citizenship revoked. The notice in the Botswana Government Gazette said the Minister of Home Affairs had decided Mr Setlhoke "has shown himself to be disloyal and disaffected towards Botswana." This is believed to be the first time the Botswana Government has revoked a grant of citizenship. Mr Setlhoke was not known to be involved in any political activity. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Sep 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/1209

CHAD

CHAD REACTION TO LIBYAN SUMMIT OFFER 'CAUTIOUS'

PM201345 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Sep 85 p 5

[F.C. report: "Toward A Habre-Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting?"]

[Text] Is there a possibility of a meeting between Chadian President Hissein Habre and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi even though, 1 year after the signing of the Franco-Libyan agreement on the simultaneous withdrawal of their troops, Chad is still cut in two, with 5,000 Libyan soldiers still occupying the north of the country? "The ball is in Libya's court," Chadian Ambassador in Paris Mr Allam-Mi said on Tuesday 17 September, before adding: "Our only precondition for this summit is that it should be held on neutral ground."

The meeting could take place in Rabat or Libreville, two capitals which, to different extents, have recently served as intermediaries to facilitate contacts between Ndjamena and Tripoli. Initially Ndjamena sent an envoy to Rabat to restore the good relations undermined by the August 1984 Arab-7African Treaty of Union between Morocco and Libya. President Hissein Habre's visit to Morocco was to seal that reconciliation, the Chadian Ambassador in Paris being accredited to Rabat too since 11 July. The Moroccans pointed out that Chad could adhere to the Oujda Treaty, thus facilitating its reconciliation with Tripoli. Ndjamena did not object in principle but pointed out that Tripoli should withdraw its troops from Chad and not hinder an inter-Chadian reconciliation. A Libyan envoy, accompanied by a top Moroccan official, went to Ndjamena, but these contacts apparently did not produce results.

It is now Tripoli which is reviving the offer of a summit meeting. Mr Allam-Mi went to Tripoli at the end of August at the invitation of Colonel Hasan Ishkal, military governor of Sidra. The latter apparently said that a meeting between Hissein Habre and al-Qadhdhafi was the only chance of settling the Chadian conflict. The ambassador's secret visit to a villa in the Libyan capital took place at the same time as a Gabonese delegation, sent to President Hissein Habre by Mr Bongo, was in Ndjamena with a quasiofficial invitation from Tripoli.

Chadian circles are very cautious about this Libyan offer. "We want a frank and direct dialogue between equals," the Chadian ambassador nonetheless told us, explaining that it was out of the question for this meeting to be held in Tripoli, as Col Al-Qadhdhafi originally wanted.

GHANA

GDM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CALLS FOR RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY

London TALKING DRUMS in English 2 Sep 85 pp 11-12

[Article by Ben Mensah]

[Text]

Last week Ghana's former Vice President, Dr Joe de Graft Johnson, had cause to re-echo the most common question posed in politics: what is to be done? This was made in relation to the current struggle to restore democracy and human dignity to Ghana and the occasion was the International Delegates Conference of the Ghana Democratic Movement in London on August 23.

"The fight is ours. We cannot sit back and hope that some group of dedicated patriotic soldiers will overthrow the regime and restore democracy. If there is such a group naturally we wish them well," roared back the Vice President in reply to his own question and in the presence of packed and enthusiastic participants of the conference from the USA, Zimbabwe, West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Great Britain.

The overwhelming attendance at the conference was a great achievement by the leadership of the Ghana Democratic Movement, organisers of the conference and a big boost to the campaign to replace Flt-Lt Rawlings dictatorial and bloody regime with a democratic administration in Ghana.

Problems that had rocked the struggle were highlighted by Dr De Graft Johnson in his keynote address when he noted that an organisation of a mass movement to restore democracy to a country like Ghana and to overthrow an illegal, vicious and murderous dictatorship like the present regime

is not an easy affair. "We should anticipate that Rawlings will hit back and he will hit back hard. We must prepare for him. His first obvious attack will be at our weakness."

"Any group like us advocating for restoration of democracy will encompass people of diverse political opinions. It is in order to preserve the freedom to maintain our various political opinions and to be able to express them freely that we fight for democracy. In Unity is strength."

Noting that Rawlings and his associates are evil men who have perpetrated monstrous atrocities, Dr De Graft Johnson emphasised that this evil can never be uprooted by half-hearted expression of discontent.

A review of the three year activities of the Ghana Democratic Movement was given by its chairman, Mr J. H. Mensah who also presented an analysis of the movement's alternative programme to Rawlings rule.

This programme is based on the abolition of the ideology and institutions of class war, which in the view of Mr Mensah is not consistent with democracy. Other areas covered by Mr Mensah were local government, administration of justice, state security, economic system and foreign policy.

But the more interesting and in my view useful part of the conference was during the afternoon session when there were presentations of papers by

the various delegates after which there were series of lectures.

Dr Jones Ofori Atta who was scheduled to lead a discussion on the economic reconstruction of Ghana did not show up and his place was taken up by Mr Vincent Bulla, former minister of trade and industries.

However it was the lecture by Col Annor-Odjidja, the former director of military intelligence on the role of the military in Ghanaian politics which aroused so much discussion.

Dilating on various subtitles such as the role of the armed forces, causes of military intervention in politics in Ghana, causes of successful coups in Ghana, possible counter-action and whether our soldiers can govern, Col Odjidja concluded: "after two decades of military intervention in our politics surely the time is now appropriate to think of how to deal with this problem conclusively." Col Odjidja's suggested short term strategy, is based on a singular objective of ending military domination of our government by restoring the free political process. To achieve this Ghanaians at home and abroad must be persuaded to unite their efforts and through this exert strong pressures on the PNDC to leave them with no other choice but to quit and hand over to an interim civilian administration to prepare a programme for return to elective government.

Finally, the Colonel called for Ghana's present backers to be lobbied that it is not in their long-term diplomatic and economic interest to support the PNDC.

Colonel Odjidja said he had not made any calls for violent intervention because he believes that the use of soldiers to achieve political ends only creates future prospects for more violence. Moreover, he said, a conference called to examine ways and means of restoring democracy in Ghana cannot in all seriousness advocate this as part of a credible response.

Contributions from the participants included some from men who have held public office and therefore dealt with the military establishment. Both Mr J.H. Mensah and Dr De Graft Johnson referred to the corporate interests of soldiers which are insisted upon by military leaders and thereby lead to a lack of defence policy to be

debated upon or discussed by the government.

The former Vice President revealed for the first time that it was due to the insistence of these corporate interests of the armed forces by the then Chief of Defence Staff, Maj-Gen Nunoo-Mensah which led to his removal from office. Brigadier Barnor who replaced him did not help. He chose to follow the footsteps of his predecessor.

I do not know how former and present members of the armed forces would react to the virtual denunciation of the Ghana Armed Forces by the man who, for many years, was head of their intelligence wing, but I did not envy his position where he also had to answer questions from his civilian audience who were in no mood to accept excuses from any member of the military about their role in the politics of the country.

Perhaps it was most appropriate that the Vice President, Dr De Graft Johnson, advised everyone present to accept blame for the army's dismal performance. Without suggesting whether the army should be disbanded or not Dr De Graft Johnson referred to Britain where, because the people have a stake in the British society, they ensure that some of their best children join the army to protect their interests.

This situation is unlike Ghana where kids who have nothing useful to do in society are despatched to the army. The result, as Dr De Graft Johnson pointed out, was the admission of men with Scottish, Togolese and other foreign parentage and doubtful backgrounds into the armed forces. On that note the discussion on the military ended to allow for some time to discuss and adopt the conference resolution.

The usefulness of the conference did not lie only in the lively interaction among the very impressive number of delegates. The topics discussed provided a significant forum for the political education of Ghanaians who are determined to ensure that their country is properly governed. My hope is that other Ghanaians who have for various reasons not played an active part in the struggle to restore democracy in their country will, like members of the Somali delegation be inspired by the success of the conference, to join forces to achieve unity and eventually their objective.

GHANA

RAWLINGS CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] IN a frank talk with PNDC Secretaries and heads of revolutionary organs at the Castle, Osu, yesterday, the Chairman of the PNDC Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings said that the shortcomings of those in leadership positions have prevented the Government of the PNDC from making the advances expected of it.

He told the Secretaries that there is no point in complacently comparing the achievement of this government with the performance of previous governments. The yardstick for a truly revolutionary government is different, therefore, "let us think of how much more we could have done if we had reached the full measure of our worth", he said.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings called for a critical review of the achievements made so far, in relation to the declared objectives of the December 31 Revolution.

He stated that many Secretaries who had been dynamic and passionate activists had become swallowed up by bureaucracy after their appointments. Instead of taking charge of a ministry, it is rather the ministry which takes charge of them. Revolution is not a routine 9-4 job, he said.

The PNDC Chairman accused some Secretaries and heads of revolutionary organs of losing touch with

the grassroots and insulating themselves from the conditions experienced by the majority of the people.

He pointed out that lives had been lost in the defence of the revolution, and that the government continues to call for sacrifices from the people, and yet "some of us are forgetting these things and easing ourselves into lifestyles that do not express the passion of our commitment".

He also warned against the formation of cliques and a defensive attitude towards just criticism, and too much concern for rank and status.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings called for a more serious team spirit and a deeper sense of service and sacrifice, in order to overcome the limitations which are holding back the full pace of progress, so that the objectives of the Economic Recovery Programme can be fully achieved.

Quoting from the guidelines written in 1982 to direct the task of government, the Chairman said, "any transformation, in order to be truly revolutionary, must aim at a complete and radical change of both the existing social, political and economic structures and the human elements within the government machinery".

Chairman Rawlings directed all Secretaries and heads of revolutionary organs to review the performance of their area of re-

sponsibility in the light of the 1982 guidelines and targets, and to write up their objectives, strategies and priorities.

He announced that a Co-ordinating Secretariat is to be set up shortly, to act as an operational centre to provide avenues of communication for a more cohesive administrative machinery.

Hearings are to be conducted at which each Secretary or head will account for his or her stewardship, providing a forum for the critical evaluation of each one's performance. From this exercise, goals and objectives will be clarified, providing a better measure for future performance.

The Chairman of the PNDC asked the Secretaries and heads of revolutionary organs to reach out to the people by spending some of their time in working on community projects and by giving talks in workplaces to explain the social and economic consequences of acts and attitudes which militate against the goals of the revolution. He also suggested that they could give occasional lectures in various institutions of learning.

Concluding, the Chairman of the PNDC said that there should be no doubt in the mind of any Ghanaian that the government is for the people. There are some systems of government, he said, which are of and by the people, and yet do not act for the mass of the people.

GHANA

RAWLINGS SAYS GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE OVER DISPUTED LANDS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson & Stephen Kofi Akordor]

[Text]

THE Chairman of the PNDC, Flt. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings has emphasised that in furtherance of the government's determination to develop the agricultural sector of the economy it shall not hesitate to take over any arable land over which hangs long-standing dispute.

"We have no excuses whatsoever to keep our arable lands fallow and go hungry unless of course the rains fail us", he stressed.

The Chairman was speaking at a durbar of the chiefs and people of the Akpini traditional area in the Volta Region on the occasion of the silver jubilee celebrations of the Margaret Marquart Catholic Hospital at Kpando yesterday.

Chairman Rawlings referred to the numerous land disputes over the most fertile and extensive arable lands in the country and the evil effects they are having on the development of the country.

He made particular mention of the conflict between Gbefi and Kpando communities which in extreme cases border on

violence and provocative acts with the result that farmers are so scared as to abandon their farms.

He said recurrent shootouts between the people of Nkonya and Alavanyo over ownership of land also have similar consequences and indicated that much as the government would not want to interfere in the judicial proceedings in the determination of titles to land in the country, it could not be an indifferent spectator while litigations over the nation's most important natural resources hamper developmental efforts.

Chairman Rawlings therefore, urged land title contestants to make their minds up and see the area as a national asset which must be developed quickly.

The revolution will not tolerate a situation where farmers who wish to contribute to the development of agriculture are hindered from doing so, he added.

The Leader of the Revolution touched on chieftaincy disputes which he said is another area of con-

flict with profound negative effects on national development.

He said while the conflicts last, it becomes impossible for the people to mobilise and undertake projects to raise their standard of living.

Chairman Rawlings said people would lose confidence in the institution of chieftaincy if all that they got out of it is discord.

On the national Economic Recovery Programme, Chairman Rawlings said the programme would fail to achieve positive results if Ghanaians fail to appreciate their responsibility to it.

"No nation can progress and prosper if its trained citizenry sit unconcerned and its natural resources remained unharnessed", he explained.

The Leader of the Revolution stated that Ghana now more than ever needs the efficient exploitation of her resources adding that the answers to her problems are enterprise and hardwork which together with the abundant natural resources can sustain the economy.

The Chairman later took time off to visit the Kpando-Tokor fishing harbour near Kpando.

GHANA

SOUTHERN SOLIDARITY WEEK

Solidarity Week Launched

Accra PEOPLE' DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Lloyd Evans]

[Text]

A RADIO and television broadcast by a member of the PNDC will herald a week of solidarity which the Council is to declare for the people of southern Africa.

Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu, member of the PNDC who disclosed this at the El-Wak Stadium after an impressive route march which comprised a contingent of the Ghana Armed Forces, staff of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) wives and children of soldiers did not give further details on the week of solidarity.

Alhaji Iddrisu who is responsible for Defence made it clear to the soldiers that Ghana will continue to join ranks

with all who genuinely seek to free the people of Azania from the shackles of slavery and atrocities.

He said Ghana supports without any reservation the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa which by its arrogance and stubbornness has shown utter contempt and defiance of the international community.

The PNDC member declared: "the white minority have failed to respond to any appeals of the international community to reverse the present distressing trends in their country" and regretted that "they are stubbornly clinging to the unholy doctrine of white superiority".

He said troops and police have turned South Africa into a battle field to suppress the lawful demands of the under privileged and oppressed people of that country.

Alhaji Iddrisu therefore added to the various calls from the international community for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all who have been detained under various unjust laws, and the restoration of the full participation of all races in the political activities of South Africa.

Other demands made by the PNDC member are the enjoyment of basic human rights for all people in South Africa, and the unconditional freedom for the people of Namibia.

"The struggle will never stop until the black people of Azania breathe the air of freedom, justice and human dignity" Alhaji Iddrisu stated, and added that the misguided policies of the racist South African regime are unduly prolonging the suffering and plight of the oppressed.

"The struggle against the hideous monster of apartheid must be intensified and relentlessly waged until freedom and human rights are fully restored", he declared.

In his brief address, the Force Commander, Major-General Arnold Quainoo said Blacks have known battle before the arrival of the whiteman on the shores of Africa and therefore Blacks are ever prepared to meet the whites in any battle field. "We have never failed, we have fought in many wars and we will continue to fight until final victory is achieved," the Force Commander stated.

Army, Civilians March Against Apartheid

Accra PEOPLE's DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

/Article by Lloyd Evans and Kodjo Atsu/

/Text/

THE Ghana Armed Forces, civilian staff of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and wives and children of soldiers yesterday went on a route march against the obnoxious apartheid regime of South Africa and the atrocities being committed against Blacks in Namibia and South Africa.

The four-hour route march which later turned into a mass demonstration when it was joined by the general public, was also in solidarity with the struggling Blacks to assure them of Ghana's support and to give them the hope that victory will surely come and soon.

Led by the Force Commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo and supported by service commanders, the march started from the El-Wak Stadium at 9 a.m. through 37 Military Hospital, Redemption Circle, through the Ring Road to the Kwame Nkrumah Circle, after five dummies with inscriptions: discrimination, murder, oppression, racism and apartheid had been shot at the Teshie Military Range.

Speaking to newsmen before the mock execution, Major General Arnold Quainoo said it was to express the concern of the Ghana Armed Forces and the country at large at the worsening situation in southern Africa.

"This is a symbolic gesture to show we are sensitive to the oppression of our Black brothers in South Africa," he said.

The mock execution caused a big traffic jam which stretched from the Labadi T-Junction to Teshie as people from passing vehicles stopped to witness it, thinking it was a real execution.

The soldiers, their wives and children and the civilian staff of the MOD who had assembled at the El-Wak Stadium as early as 6.00 a.m. took off at 9.00 a.m. prompt after the Force Commander had explained the significance of the route march to them.

Amid singing of military, revolutionary and asafo songs, the soldiers took off with curses on "Pig Botha" and called on him to surrender or face the full brunt and annoyance of the Black race.

The route march which had a military ambulance,

water tankers and two armoured vehicles, two information vans which were running commentaries on the essence of the route march and other supporting vehicles almost brought traffic in certain parts of the city to a halt.

The soldiers and civilians carried placards which bore inscriptions like "Arise African Soldiers", "Namibia must be free", "Down with racial discrimination" and "Botha, leave Africa alone".

Others read "Leave Nelson Mandela Alone", "Away with Apartheid, the Blacks should not be confined to Soweto", "Botha, leave Africa for Africans", "Free Rev. Boesak", "Apartheid is inhuman", "Free my people in Azania", "Botha, you are a dead dog and you know it" and "Pig Botha will fall".

Others also read: "Botha, your days are numbered", "The Struggle continues", "Freedom is our goal" and "Zionism equals Apartheid".

At the Kwame Nkrumah Circle where the group converged for the most significant aspect of the exercise, an effigy re-

presenting apartheid personified in Botha was

hanged and later put in a coffin which was labelled "Oppression", "Segregation" and "Apartheid".

The hanging and killing ceremony which signifies the final onslaught by Blacks on the apartheid regime, Botha and all who represented it, was done after libation was poured in Akan, Ewe and Ga to curse the regime. A minute's silence was also observed for the Blacks who have lost their lives in the struggle.

Brief speeches were also made by the Force Commander, and all Service Commanders.

From the Kwame Nkrumah Circle, the contingent continued with the route march through the Ring Road to the Redemption Circle where they were joined by the Ghana Armed Forces Central Band at the Flagstaff House.

They then took to the Switchback Road to the El-Wak Stadium, where they were met and addressed by a member of the PNDC, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu and the Force Commander.

Also at the stadium to give the required musical touch to the route march was the Classic Revival Band of the Ghana Army.

GHANA

TAWIAH ANNOUNCES SERVICES GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Sep 85 pp 1,5

[Article by James Mensah]

[Text] The government will continue to provide the necessary infrastructure like good roads, water, and electricity to supplement the communal efforts of the people, Mr Ebo Tawiah, a member of the PNDC had said.

To this end, he said it is the responsibility of every Ghanaian to get involved in the affairs of the nation from the village and community level for the success of the country's economic recovery programme.

Mr Ebo Tawiah was addressing a grand durbar of chiefs and people of the Nkusukum Traditional Area in the Central Region to mark their annual Odambea Festival on Saturday.

In this direction, the PNDC member said the government has embarked on a number of development projects at a total cost of C13.3 million in the Nkusukum Traditional Area.

The projects are a C3 million block of flats for the Mfantseman Secondary School, a new District Offices for the Ghana Education Service at the cost of C2.5 million, the completion of blocks of flats for the Ghana Police Service at the cost of C5.5 million and a suitable accommodation for the Irrigation Development Authority (IDA) at Mankessim, estimated to cost C2.3 million.

Mr Ebo Tawiah announced that the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWCS) is also undertaking improvement works at the Baafikrom headworks of water supply to produce additional water for the Saltpond area.

This, he explained, is side by side of the C5.5 million Cape Coast Water Supply System which is under an extension programme by Messrs Allemange Bau Union (ABU), a German firm to provide considerable improvement in the water supply system in the Cape Coast and Mfantseman districts.

On the decline in production at the Saltpond Ceramics, Mr Ebo Tawiah said the government is prepared to assist the factory to be on its feet.

He however, observed that, for far too long, all industries in the country have blamed their apparent deficiencies on lack of imported inputs.

The PNDC member said it is now time that "our scientific manpower is motivated to find solutions to some of our problems to save foreign exchange for more needed capital goods for meaningful development.

Mr Ebo Tawiah congratulated the chiefs and people of the area for the continued peace and tranquillity that had prevailed in the traditional area.

Peace, he told them, is the primary requirement for stability and development.

He also commended them for raising an amount of C2 million for the development of the area and hoped that the money realized from their communal harvest will be put to good use to benefit the entire community, adding, "this gesture is very laudable and is in line with the spirit of self-reliance which the revolutionary process is trying to foster."

Also at 'Godigbe Za' festival of the chiefs and people of Aflao Traditional Area, Mrs Susan Al-Hassan, member of the PNDC, called on Ghanaians to develop the spirit of unity, commonness of purpose and dedication that the December 31 Revolution demands of them.

"If we are united as a people and appreciate the difficult economic conditions which we must free ourselves from, then we should not permit those few selfish individuals in our midst to undermine our national economy by smuggling our gold, diamond, cocoa and staple food out of our country" she said.

She said the current revolution means social transformation, adding "social transformation does not come about overnight, except in fairy tales".

Mrs Al-Hassan asked Ghanaians to struggle against the negative tendencies in the society and said "we must be prepared to pay the price for standing up to speak and act on the side of good against evil".

"If you see something going wrong and you do not take or initiate action to get it corrected or done properly, whom do you expect to see to it that the proper thing is done?" the PNDC member asked.

Mrs Al-Hassan called on Ghanaians both old and young to enter into battle against anti-social practices like smuggling and currency trafficking "which have been crippling our economy".

CSO: 3400/39

16 October 1985

GHANA

INCREASE IN GOLD PRODUCTION ANNOUNCED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Albert Sam]

[Text] Gold production at the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC) increased from 65,000 tonnes of ore in March 1985 to 80,000 tonnes in June, 87,000 in July to more than 90,000 tonnes in August.

There has also been a significant increase in ounces of gold obtained from the ore and with the strike by miners in South Africa which produces a large percentage of the world's gold, Ghana stands a good chance of doubling its revenue if gold prices should increase on the world market as a result of a drop in gold supply.

Speaking to the 'GRAPHIC' which had called at the weekend to ascertain reports that production was picking up, representatives of the various levels of the 11,000 workforce of the AGC said that several factors have contributed to the increased production at the mines.

One of these factors is the favourable industrial atmosphere as a result of the very high level of co-operation which now exists between management and workers, said Mr Bill Hussey, the Technical Services Manager, who since the beginning of last week has been acting as General Mines Manager in the absence of Mr Sam Jonas who is now acting Managing Director of the AGC.

He said that the huge capital investment which have been sunk by government into gold production is being put to good use.

The acting General Mines Manager added that with the arrest and trial of illegal dealers in gold by the public tribunal during the "Operation Dragnet" at Obuasi, coupled with the intensification of security supervision at the mines, "people got the message" and an atmosphere of honest work was introduced.

Messrs Victor Dandzo and A. K. Kessie, Chairman and Organising Secretary respectively of the AGC-CDR attributed some of the reasons behind the increased production to the firm and fair handling of indiscipline, inefficiency, and other malpractices such as thefts of store materials which have gone on at the mines for too long.

He said that deserving workers were rewarded and as a result, a spirit of competition between the various teams on the shifts.

"It is common these days to hear one Shift Leader asking 'how many tonnes did the last Shift make?'

"And when they hear that the previous shift has made say 1,000 tonnes, they will say, right, we shall beat them. And they will make 1,500 tonnes, and this goes on all the time."

Mr A. K. Kessie, the Organising Assistant said this is what the workers at the AGC call "The Jonas Magic". This is in reference to Mr Sam Jonas, the Deputy Managing Director who took over as acting General Mines Manager on June 13, and who in their view acted as a catalyst of change.

Mr Kessie mentioned a crisis which developed in mid-August where steel balls were needed for the grinding mill at the Treatment Plant. None were available and the imported ones were not expected until the end of the month.

He continued that a meeting of the production unit was called to find ways and means of solving the problem so as not to dampen the new spirit of work ethics which had been built up.

The production unit came to the conclusion that they should ask some of the old workers at the Treatment Plant if any steel balls were around the area.

"One old worker remembered that in former times partly worn out ones used to be thrown into the bush about a mile and half away, so they all went there, with a caterpillar to turn the soil and all of them, General Mines Manager, Technical Services Manager, workers, everybody, you name it, was there, digging with hands till enough balls were found.

"And the beautiful thing was that is saved this country a substantial amount in foreign exchange," he concluded.

Messrs Williams Akouko Gvavong, Secretary to the Senior Staff Association and Dr. J. Y. Timbilla, a member, Board of Directors of the AGC said that the new atmosphere created at the Goldfields is a result of the firm handling by the new management of cases of indiscipline, theft and other malpractices without regard to the status of the offender or the colour of his skin.

They mentioned the case of the mines stores where over the years, millions of cedis (in dollar terms) worth of items were written off due to thefts and other malpractices and said that the new management has dealt effectively with the issue and about a dozen of the staff there have been given the quit order.

In another instance, an expatriate mining engineer, John Hutchinson was dismissed toward the end of last month and asked to leave the country for acts which tended to sabotage increased gold production at the mines.

But above all, the intensification of the education of the workers to see the relationship between their individual acts and the economy of Ghana has resulted in a deeper understanding of their responsibility to the people of Ghana.

AGC employs about 11,000 people, out of which about 400 belong to the Senior Staff grade. Eighty-seven of the 40 are expatriates brought in under the management agreement with Lonhro.

CSO: 3400/38

GHANA

REPORT RECOMMENDS COCOA PRICES FLUCTUATE WITH EXCHANGE RATE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah]

[Text]

THE Gill and Duffus Cocoa Market Report has suggested that the price range of cocoa in any new agreement be subjected to automatic revision with exchange rate fluctuations to reflect the realities of the economic situation.

A commentary in the current issue of the Cocoa Market Report recognised that the first essential feature of any new cocoa agreement is that it must be unharnessed from the dollar.

The price range, the commentary noted, must be set at a level in real terms which will tend to encourage the long-term balance of supply and demand.

It noted that the architects of previous commodity pacts drew upon economic view point which has now been discredited by events.

Though they recognised the harmful effects of volatile export earnings on economic development, they failed to recognise the crucial importance of market price in establishing a balance between food and

cash crops and between agricultural and industrial products, the report said.

This was attributed to the fact that the architects live in an era of stable exchange rate and consistent growth.

The effect of this, the report continued is that it has contributed to the development of structural surpluses not only in cocoa but sugar, coffee and rubber whilst at the same time the production of food crops in some developing countries has been made fragile.

Unless progress is made on such issues, it noted, it is unlikely that there will be sufficient consensus to establish a new cocoa agreement.

"Many observers believe that the Soviet Union, for instance, will not take part in a new agreement unless both producers and consumers recognise the need for reform at Geneva", the report added.

It cautioned that without the participation of either the U.S.A. or the USSR, it would be unreasonable to expect any measure of price stabilisation to be put into effect.

CSO: 3400/38

GHANA

OBENG CALLS FOR PRODUCTIVITY INCENTIVES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Faustina Ashrifie]

[Text] **MR P. V. Obeng, PNDC member and Chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, has stressed the need for the government to provide appropriate incentives which will promote increased productivity in the country.**

It is only when this has been achieved that the government would be able to generate and collect enough revenue needed to restore and improve the standard of living of the people, he emphasised.

Mr Obeng was opening a two-week course organised by the Office of Revenue Commissioners (ORS) for selected personnel from the Central Revenue Department, Customs and Excise Department (CED) and Office of the Revenue Commission from all over the country at the University of Ghana, Legon, yesterday.

The PNDC member repeated that in order to raise the living standards of the people, the government has to rehabilitate, improve and expand the existing social services, infrastructure and also supply essential goods.

"All these require both foreign and local funding

and it is the responsibility of a responsible government to ensure that its resources are mobilised for the wider common goal," he explained.

"We cannot say that we are faithful to develop a sound economy and at the same time vacillate when it comes to taking measures to raise funds to make that possible," he pointed out.

He described the measures the government has taken to set up an office for revenue collection which would enforce and promote tax payments and guarantee the derivation of tax component of estimated state revenue as very appropriate and timely.

As an organ of the revolution, the Chairman of the Committee of Secretaries said the ORC has the political mandate of the people to monitor revenue collection and payment responsibilities of state institutions and the citizenry and to apply measures which would reduce leakage to the barest minimum if not eliminated completely.

Mr Obeng therefore urged revenue collectors to apply whatever they would learn effectively in order to meet the projec-

tions in the revenue aspect of the national budget since the government's ability to provide adequate services depend on revenue from taxation.

Mr Ato Ahwoi, Secretary of the National Revenue Secretariat who chaired the function, described the theme: "Action for Increased Revenue" as most appropriate and the timing opportune, explaining that the nation is currently facing crisis in view of poor revenue collections.

He explained, for instance, that last year, of the C48 billion budgeted for government expenditure, only C40 billion was collected, leaving a deficit of eight billion, and attributed this to the refusal of many categories of procedures, including government organisations to meet their tax obligations.

Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, Co-ordinator for Vetting, Investigations and Tribunals, who is also the acting Chairman of the ORC, announced that as a result of the combined efforts of both the traditional and the newly-instituted revenue collectors, certain awareness is being created, leading to an appreciable increase in revenue collection.

CSO: 3400/38

GHANA

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OPENS NEW 'WORKER SHOPS'

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Akwele Ajavon]

[Text]

A DEAL which will allow workers to buy food produced and handled by organisations under the Ministry of Agriculture will soon be introduced.

Under the deal shops will be opened at vantage points throughout the country to sell food items such as palm fruits, palm oil, smoked and canned fish cheaply and directly to workers.

This was announced by Mr Commodore-Mensah, Under Secretary for Agriculture (Livestock) when he opened the ministry's first "Workers Shop" in

Accra yesterday.

The shop, located near the Ministry of Agriculture, will in addition sell beef and mutton from the Meat Marketing Board (MMB) every Tuesday and Friday.

The beef and mutton will sell at C210 and C253 per kilo respectively instead of the open market price of C140 a pound.

Mr Commodore-Mensah also disclosed plans by the ministry to operate similar shops in the country's markets to cater for the general public.

As a first step, the MMB will start selling alongside

butchers in all markets in Accra by the end of this month, the Under Secretary said.

According to him, the ministry hopes to eliminate agents from the sale of food items produced by state organisations through the introduction of the shops.

"It is not enough for these organisations to produce if majority of Ghanaians do not benefit from their marketing strategy. They must deliver the goods directly to the majority but not to the minority for the majority", declared Mr Commodore-Mensah.

CSO: 3400/41

GHANA

NORTHERN REGION COTTON FARMERS EXCEED TARGET

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text] Cotton farmers in the Northern Region have so far cultivated more than 1,000 acres of cotton, thus exceeding the target of 600 acres envisaged by the Cotton Development Board (CDB).

The Under Secretary for Agriculture in charge of crops, Mr Ibrahim Adam who disclosed this to the "GRAPHIC" yesterday said as a result of the increases, the board was unable to cater for the maintenance of the extra cultivation since its resources were limited.

The Under Secretary who was reacting to an appeal by the farmers to save their farms from being destroyed by insects however said the acting Chief Executive of the boards is already in Accra to pay for and take delivery of a chemical, RIPCORD from Shell Chemicals for the control of the insects.

In addition, he said the Farmers Services Company (FASCOM) in the Upper Region has also offered to release a stock of chemicals for the same purpose.

Mr Adam further revealed that DANAFCO has also made an offer to the board for the release of a chemical for the control of insects and that tests are already being carried out for its suitability.

The Under Secretary explained that the CDB has, however, been able to provide tractor services and supplied the farmers with their fertiliser needs.

CSO: 3400/37

GHANA

RICE FARMERS UNWILLING TO SELL PRODUCE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Tetteh Quaynor]

[Text] The Ghana Food Distribution Corporation, (GFDC) has not been able to purchase a large surplus of rice in the Northern and Upper Regions because rice farmers in these regions are unwilling to sell their produce at the government approved prices to the corporation.

A source close to the GFDC told the "GRAPHIC" that initially when the government came out with the minimum guaranteed price of C1,850 for a maxi-bag of paddy rice, C5 million was made available for rice purchases in the two regions but this money could not cover enough purchases.

Three million cedis of the amount was used to purchase paddy rice in the North, while C2 million went to the Upper Region, especially the eastern area.

According to the source, another million was released for rice in the same area but this was at a time when rice farmers in the Northern and the two Upper Regions have taken advantage of a temporary shortage in the cereal to increase the producer price of a maxi-bag to between C2,500 and C2,700.

The GFDC was therefore unable to purchase the surplus rice through the Ghana Rice Production Company since it would have resulted in increasing the price of milled rice above the government's approved price.

The source explained that the rationale behind the government-guaranteed minimum price of C1,850 per maxi-bag is to offer the farmers a market for their unpurchased rice. The price, it said, took into account the costs of production by the farmers as well as a reasonable profit margin.

The source however said though the GFDC has sufficient money to purchase the surplus rice it can only do so when the government comes out with a new minimum guaranteed price.

Reports reaching the "GRAPHIC" from Wa have however indicated that there are large quantities of rice in the Northern and the two Upper Regions for which the farmers are finding no market.

The areas affected are mostly in the Fumbisi valley and the Tono irrigated areas.

Many of the farmers have claimed that taking the cost of ploughing, harrowing, transplanting of seeds and employment of farm workers, they would incur heavy losses if they sold their rice below what they are demanding.

Meanwhile statistic released by the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that rice farmers are making more productive and efficient use of their land.

The average yield in tonnes per hectare declined to a low point of 0.76 in 1982. In 1984, for the first time, it rose above one tonne per hectare to 1.16, and the results for 1985 are expected to be even better.

A spokesman for the Ministry indicated that these figures are significant, since it is in the national interest to increase production by improving the productivity per hectare by more careful and efficient cultivation than to do so by simply clearing new land to expand inefficient farms. Clearing of new lands, he said, leads to deforestation and its associated ecological problems, and it is therefore encouraging to see a trend towards better use of existing farmlands.

CSO: 3400/37

GHANA

NATURAL GAS UTILIZATION STUDY SUBMITTED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text]

A FRENCH consultancy firm, Bureau d'Etudes Industrielles et de Cooperation de l'Institut Francals du Petrole, (BEICIP) which undertook a natural gas utilisation study in the country has submitted an interim report to the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Sources close to the Ministry of Fuel and Power said in Accra that the report indicated that the nation's natural gas could be used for power supply, in industry, the mining sector, for transportation and the production of fertiliser.

They however stated that since the quantun to be supplied from the area of study is not yet known, priority would be given to the supply of power from natural gas if the quantity would not be able to meet the requirements of the other sectors.

The sources explained that there are two ways in which natural gas could be utilised to supply electricity. This is through the installation of either a gas turbine power station or a thermal power station.

With the installation of a thermal power station, the sources said, gas would be used to produce steam to run the steam turbines for electricity supply while the gas turbine power station would require the direct burning of gas to run the gas turbines.

CSO: 3400/41

GHANA

FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION OF YOUTH MOVEMENT DETAILED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Opoku Okatakyie]

[Text] IT must be recalled that just before December 31, 1981, there were as many as 800 youth groups in the country—groups which were as divergent in their character as they were narrow in outlook.

These were purely tribal or religious groups, but there were also a few that were wings of continental or international movements. Invariably these groups did not go beyond occasional meetings, without any definite orientation for members.

The organisation of youth in a revolutionary country must of necessity be under the control of those whose orientation, outlook and commitment to the revolutionary process are beyond doubt. That is why the call for representation on National Youth Organising Commission by the leadership of various youth groups is unfortunate.

This kind of fusion will simply compound the problems of the youth. What for example will the representative of movement 'A' do in the interest of the nation beyond promoting the interest of his particular movement?

Looking at the Democratic Youth League of Ghana as the nucleus of the mass youth movement any unbiased observer will note that as it stands, the D.Y.L.G. is the most broad-based movement today, having a membership of over 500,000 across the country. It is guided by rules that are in consonance with the ideals of December 31st.

Since 1983, the D.Y.L.G. has embarked upon various agricultural and constructional activities throughout the country. It has been one of the prime initiators and executors of the International Youth Year Programme and almost single-handedly carried out Ghana's programme for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Besides this, it carries out comprehensive orientation programmes and literacy campaigns.

While admitting that the movement should have done much more in over two

years of existence, any objective observer should not close his eyes to the constraints within which the D.Y.L.G. is operating. Many a time, programmes of the movement are frustrated by lack of basic tools and transport.

The D.Y.L.G. relies heavily on teachers for its organisation. Lack of incentives for such volunteers kills their zeal. The young people who constitute such a movement also need certain signs of identification in the form of uniforms to attract more enthusiasts. This state has come as a result of the very limited resources at the disposal of the N.Y.O.C.—the organising commission for the D.Y.L.G.

It also seems the country's economic problems are so serious that the youth question is not given much thought and support.

For example, the Government white-paper on the mass youth movement has been moving from one office desk to the other up till now, meaning there is yet no legal backing for the D.Y.L.G. Even more serious is the problem of duplication of functions at the youth front.

For example, one does not know exactly where the functions of the N.Y.O.C. end and the functions of the National Mobilisation Programme begin.

If the nation is to have an active mass youth movement then much more attention must be given to the youth recognition. For in every country where progress has been made, well organised youth has been the major executor of Government programmes.

Various splinter youth groups should also see beyond their parochial interests and stop regarding the D.Y.L.G. as a rival.

Instead of calling generally for a mass youth movement, it is more useful to give very concrete suggestions as to how the D.Y.L.G. could be transformed into a viable national youth movement as a practical step towards a united youth front for the advancement of December 31st.

CSO: 3400/41

GHANA

PROCUREMENT SERVICES FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DETAILED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 2 Sep 85 p 10

[Text] Delivering the keynote address to mark the Silver Jubilee of the Ghana Supply Commission in Accra at the end of July, the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, vowed that he was going to get tough with corrupt practices that had permeated the import-export business in Ghana especially within the public sector. He said: "we in government are very determined to clear up roguery in the import-export trade, no matter whose ox or cow is gored. The purge to flush out corrupt practices will continue."

If by that the Secretary was referring to the recent execution of people alleged to have stolen fantastic amounts of money from banks, then it is an important indication that the spate of executions have not been curtailed and that government silence on the matter is only a deception. Dr Botchway stressed that "we shall set out to improve managerial and production capabilities of state agencies so that they do not become a drain on public funds." By that he was no doubt referring to the Ghana Supply Commission (GSC) which has become notorious for corruption in the issue of tenders for procurement of equipment and machinery within state enterprises and falsification of procurement orders.

The GSC was established in 1960 to take over full responsibility for central government purchasing. It has a duty to procure the supplies for all Ministries, Departments, Corporations, Local Authorities and Educational Institutions. The GSC has responsibility for the standardisation

of all such supplies imported from abroad to ensure that they conform to required international standards of quality and capability especially in the case of machinery and equipment.

The GSC also acts as a clearing agent for all government cargoes that land at the ports. The purchase of shoddy goods and discarded stuff from abroad from the harbour constitute few of the many criticisms that are often levelled against the Commission.

A national weekly expressed "concern over the slow deliveries of supplies ordered by the GSC and notes that the commission's London office which has a duty to check price comparison and handle orders for emergency supplies as is in the case of drugs and defence equipment, is steeped up in bureaucracy and red-tapeism."

On the occasion of this Silver Jubilee, the Public Relations Officer of the GSC, in a press statement, outlined the problem and achievements in 25 years. The failure of some government departments to utilise the services of the Commission and by-passing it in the course of procurement services, the delays in obtaining financial guarantees from the Accountant General's department to cover indents raised by departments and institutions and to meet expenses on payment of custom duties and port clearing charges were mentioned.

Institution	Supplies procured by GSC
<i>Ghana Airways</i>	Aeroplanes, DC-9 aircraft
<i>Ghana Railways</i>	Diesel electric locomotives
<i>Ministry of Roads and Highways</i>	Prefabricated Bailey Bridges

<i>Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation</i>	Pumps and chemicals
<i>Ghana Broadcasting Corporation</i>	Transmitters, various equipment and spares, films etc
<i>Ghana Electricity Corporation</i>	Transformers, electric meters
<i>Ministry of Health</i>	Drugs, hospital equipment
<i>Post & Telecommunication Corporation</i>	Postage stamps, cables, telex machines etc.

The Public Relations Officer reiterated the invaluable role that the GSC is playing in the economic recovery programme. He said: "purchasing constitutes an immensely important aspect of every nation's economic activity. The cost of general supplies and services amounts to about 55% of the National Budget. Therefore, to be able to control the Budget effectively, organisations who are responsible for central procurement of stores and supplies need to be guided in the pursuance of national policy on procurement procedures to guarantee maximum protection of public funds." The Table below gives a quick indication of some of the services that the GSC has rendered to the public institutions.

On the occasion of its Silver Jubilee celebration, it is hoped that the commission will endeavour to improve its staff with people of probity and honesty, people who have technical, managerial and commercial expertise and experience since modern methods of purchasing involve fast-changing computer technologies.

It must of necessity convince the government to set up a haulage and trucking section to deal with transportation of cargo from the ports to the institutions that need them. Not only should the GSC act as "middleman" officially sanctioned to buy for government, it must seek, through search for goods and better pricing arrangements, to reduce the nation's expenditure on procurement.

CSO: 3400/1216

GHANA

NEW TIMBER BUREAU ESTABLISHED, RESPONSIBILITIES EXPLAINED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] A NEW timber organization — Forest Products Inspection Bureau (FPIB) — which aims, among other things, at recommending timber grading rules for standard use in Ghana has been established by the government.

The bureau shall have a seven-member board, including the chairman and a chief executive, all of whom shall be appointed by the PNDC.

According to a new PNDC Law 117 published in Accra at the week-end, the chairman and other members of the board other than the chief executive shall hold office for a three-year term and shall be eligible for re-appointment on the expiration of their respective terms of office.

Other functions of the bureau are to disseminate timber grading rules prescribed by the Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources for standard use in the country. It will also ensure that established grading rules are applied by the timber industry.

The bureau will also recommend to the Secretary, regulations and procedures for the stamping, tagging and marking of logs and timber products.

According to the law, the bureau shall undertake

the training, examination and registration of authorised timber graders and establish levels of certificate for such graders.

It is also charged with the responsibility of conducting pre-shipment inspection of logs and timber products for export to ensure correct grading and valuation to eliminate fraud.

The bureau will vet and register all contracts for the exportation of logs and timber products.

Furthermore, it is authorised to register claims in respect of contracts for the exportation of logs and timber products and to appoint arbitrators in disputes involving grading and valuation of timber products.

It will also register all enterprises engaged in the timber and wood processing industries.

The law stipulates that the bureau shall have a deputy chief executive who shall assist the chief executive in the performance of his duties and shall perform such other functions as the board may direct.

The bureau shall halt, open and detain for purposes of inspection any vehicle, container or vessels carrying or containing or believed to be carrying or containing timber or wood products. — GNA.

GHANA

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD DIRECTORS NAMED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Sep 85 p 4/5

[Text]

THE PNDC has approved the appointment of 13 persons to the board of directors of the National Energy Board, an official statement from the Ministry of Fuel and Power said in Accra yesterday.

The statement named them as Mr E. Appiah-Korang, Secretary for Fuel and Power, chairman; Mr Leo Denkyi, Technical Director of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, executive director; a representative of Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; Mr L. Casely-Hayford, Chief Executive of VRA; and Mr A. Q. Kyiamah, Managing Director of GHAIP Refinery as members.

Other members include Dr A. K. Addae, acting Managing Director of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation; Dr I. K. Dzokoto, University of Science and Technology; Dr E. O. A. Asibey, chief administrator, Forestry Commission; Dr W. A. Adote; Mr A. E. Quayson; Dr Okonjo; Mr Agbetor, and a representative of the Ghana Institute of Engineers.

According to the statement, the PNDC has also given approval for the amendment of PNDC Law 62, Section B, increasing membership of the board from seven to not less than nine and not more than 13.

The statement said the National Energy Board (NEB) has the broad responsibility for the formation of recommendations of overall policy on energy for the consideration of the PNDC and will assess the range of energy resources available to the nation and the extent of the present-day utilization.

It said the board will also monitor the operations of public bodies with responsibility for the regulation and management of energy development and utilization of national energy resources in terms of the policies of the PNDC.

The NEB will be expected to secure a firm basis of comprehensive data collection on national energy resources for national decision making and advise the Secretary for Fuel and Power on energy matters, the statement added. — GNA.

CSO: 3400/40

GHANA

NEW WORKS SECRETARY, OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Sep 85 p 1

[Text]

THE PNDC has appointed Dr Kofi Sam as the new Secretary for Works and Housing. He replaces Alhaji (Dr) Abubakar Alhassan whose resignation has been accepted by the PNDC.

An official statement issued at the weekend also named Lt.-Col Christine Debrah (rtd), Director-General of the P & T Corporation as the new Executive Chairman of the Environmental Protection Council (EPC) while Colonel Kwasi Oppong takes over as the Director-General of the P & T Corporation.

It further said the Department of Parks and Gardens has been placed under the direction and control of the Environmental Protection Council.

A three-man team, according to the statement, has also been appointed to run and re-organise the operations of the Ghana Supply Commission (GSC).

They are Dr Charles Buadu of the PNDC secretariat, Chairman, Colonel Joshua Agbotui and Mr Akiwumi of the GSC both members.

Another official statement said the government has revoked the order prohibiting Dr. A. K. Appiah from holding public office.

This reverses an order imposed on Dr Appiah by the erstwhile Supreme Military Council.

It said Dr Appiah has therefore been appointed Managing Director of the Co-operative Bank.

He is charged with the responsibility to restructure the operations of the Bank and to place them on sound banking footing to enable it to play meaningful role in the national recovery effort.

According to the statement, Mr J. A. Nuamah of the National Investment Bank has been appointed Managing Director of the National Savings and Credit Bank.

Both appointments take immediate effect.

CSO: 3400/40

GHANA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR--A five-member Ghanaian delegation led by the Under Secretary for Education, Mr Walter K. Blege, has left Accra for East Berlin at the invitation of the Government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to attend this year's Leipzig Book Fair. The Under Secretary told newsmen before departure that his delegation would look for suitable educational equipment and other materials for possible supply to Ghana under the Ghana-GDR Technical Co-operation Agreement of 1979. Mr. Blege said the visit would enable the delegation to study the GDR educational system and hold discussions with the GDR authorities on continued bilateral technical assistance under which Ghana has so far had \$18.4 million worth of equipment and educational materials since 1979. Other members of the delegation are Mr A. D. Addo-Yobo, acting Director-General of the Ghana Education Service, Mr Anthony Aidoo, Director of Education, Ashanti Region, Mr Sam Aggrey, Director of Technical Education and Miss Agnes Laryea, Director of the Supply Division of the Ministry of Education. They will be away for 10 days. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Sep 85 p 5]

ITALY PROVIDES SOFT LOAN--The Italian Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Luigi Durante has explained that the 21 million dollars his Government has approved for Ghana was a "soft-loan" and not a grant. Fifteen millions dollars of the amount, he said, would go to the Volta River Authority (VRA) for its rural electrification project which Italy is co-financing with the World Bank. The Ambassador drew attention to a Ghana News Agency report carried by the 'Times' on Thursday and explained that the Italian Government was now finalizing arrangements of the loan agreement to be signed. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 85 p 5]

CS0: 3400/35

LESOTHO

RADIO COMMENTS ON LEABUA JONATHAN'S GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

MB231738 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Focus on the New Government's Program"]

[Text] On Friday 20 September, Rt Dr Leabua Jonathan took the occasion on the opening of the new government office complex to provide some glimpses into the thinking and program of action of the new cabinet. The statement that the prime minister made at the statue of Moshoeshe 1 is as interesting and instructive for what Dr Jonathan said and did not say. The statement was wide-ranging, comprehensive, and deep in insight.

On foreign policy perceptions, the prime minister reiterated Lesotho's long-standing attitude of seeking a path of friendship towards all, and enmity to none. Lesotho is a member of the nonaligned world, and pursues policies that are designed to contribute to peace, social justice, and the betterment of humanity.

His majesty's government has consistently avoided positions that resemble cold war reflexes. Nor is it willing to adhere to positions of arbitration between the Western or Eastern blocs. This attitude on the part of the new government should be welcomed by both the nationals of this country and the rest of the international community.

The prime minister frankly stated that Lesotho would continue friendly relations with all states, irrespective of their ideological affiliations or alignment, on the basis of respect for international principles for noninterference in domestic affairs. What Dr Jonathan did not say is what the judgment of government and nationals of this country is on the scale of civilized behavior for the actions and policies of other states.

The essence of the message was clear: Lesotho's friendship should not be mistaken for approval of actions of other states. At the same time, amity with other states should not be construed as license for dictation to Basotho about what they should or should not do to advance their own interests.

In thanking the Government of the DPRK for its assistance in the construction of the new government offices and China for drought relief, the prime minister also thanked the United States for its intervention in ensuring that Lesotho's

transit corridors remained open. He also thanked, on behalf of the nation, the entire international community for all the development assistance of which Lesotho has been beneficiary since independence.

In those words, Dr Jonathan gave a clear signal that making friends would continue to be the mark of Lesotho's foreign policy, and the business of his majesty's new government.

On domestic policy, the prime minister was generous. If the opposition parties want another bout of elections, then he was ready. The question, of course, still remains whether such elections will result in any other outcome than what happened this month. Those who clearly have obvious *raison d'être* for fearing the results of election contests are best advised to steer clear of the election process. The prime minister was kind enough not to say that the opposition leaders had avoided the political (*contretemps*) of disgraceful defeat by simply accepting that the BNP [Basotho National Party] clearly commanded support in all the 60 constituencies in the country.

Dr Jonathan did, however, make another gesture to all politicians in Lesotho. He said that, in a spirit of generosity, the new government offices would be available to any future prime minister of whatever party, to enable him to work in circumstances and surroundings of the dignity that should go with the office of prime minister. Naturally, he would not say who he thought would in the future be the next prime minister, because the appointment is the sovereign right of the nation. These are just brief glimpses of what Rt Hon Dr Leabua Jonathan said and did not say last Friday.

CSO: 3400/19

LIBERIA

ECONOMY'S PROSPECTS EXPLORED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Sep 85 pp 5-6

[Article by F. W. Wilson]

[Text] Any sound analysis of Liberia's economy is bound to take into consideration certain features relative to all developing economies.

Generally, developing economies are tied down to the apron strings of external forces such as the IMF and World Bank; a condition only made ridiculous by the downward spiral in the prices of major foreign exchange earners and debt burden.

Against this unfortunate background developing countries have taken several different measures to combat these economic malaise. In Liberia in spite of the painful prescriptions government has adapted to meet the requirements of the IMF, there still remains an economic upturn to manifest itself.

Like all single export-oriented economies, ours is seriously damaged by pittance being paid for our major commodity--Iron ore--by the world market.

In fact, the effect of this bad pricing of our foreign exchange earners had dictated the closure of two of Liberia's major concessions, the Liberia Mining Company and the National Iron Ore Company.

The remaining concessions operating on the brink of collapse have resorted to cost-saving measures encompassing retrenchment in the work-force, as well as curtailing services in many areas.

Our economy therefore, is only propped up by harsh economic measures as well as aid input from foreign financial institutions. Mention must also be made of loans and grants from Western governments to finance budget deficits.

Aside from the vagaries of the world economy, ours is worsened by capital flight and confidence crisis in the banking system. The apparent cause of capital flight stems from the decadent legislation which exempts foreigners from owning property. The reversal of this legislation, followed by tough measures against anyone taking money above a specified amount out of the country, could have the impact of drastically curbing the perennial capital

flight. Foreign businessmen will then own real estate and therefore be able to concentrate their capital in the infrastructural development of the nation.

Though characteristic of many developing nations, the maintenance of a large number of para-statal which must be subsidized by government, also add to the financial pinch that the country now experiences. Of course, counter arguments from many public corporations have it that these corporations could have been viable but are often politicized by government, individuals or business houses with political muscles.

The impotency of the national economy to deliver employment opportunities and a significant standard of living is further aggravated by urban migration and the resultant population explosion in the city. The highest unemployment rate in the country, put at 50%, is found in Monrovia, the capital.

The population growth rate is 3.3% while the accompanying economic growth rate which should keep pace with the former, has been declining since 1980. The cause may be perhaps, the so-called most stable nation experienced a sudden change of government thus, causing an exodus of investors and potential ones, and significantly slicing away the productive capacity of the economy.

Consequently, population explosion amidst declining economic growth can only mean increased unemployment, lack of trained manpower (high illiteracy rate) and their accompanying mounting social problems.

Hardly any correct measure can be taken if the authorities do not realistically assess the trend of the economy they are charged to direct. Much of the problems threatening the economy have been discussed by the several commissions appointed to recommend to government ways of bringing about economic recovery. Many proposals have come out of the process.

The mere setting up of economic commissions is in itself, a laudable effort, for to solve our problems we must first have a full grasp of the problems themselves; only then can we know what prescriptions to recommend.

One is therefore, apt to wonder about the prescriptions required to arrest the harsh economic countdown. What is significant however, is the will power of the authorities to enforce the corrective measures without fear or favour.

The Economic and Financial Management Commission is a case in point of Government of Liberia's will power to streamline and prioritize expenditures. Of importance also, is the Head of State's gesture of going an extra mile by appointing another national economic commission headed by INA member Paul Jeffy.

One of the salient recommendations made by the Jeffy Commission was for government to dismantle corporations, particularly those that have become a liability.

The privatization or at least, the semiprivatization of public corporations is an economically sound policy; instead of government subsidizing, it may participate in profit-sharing as a result of the exercise.

Toward this effort, government has instituted a policy framework as announced by the Minister of Finance, who is also Chairman of the EFMC.

The Director General of the Cabinet, Dr. Peter L. Naigow, stressed the importance GOL attaches to its divestiture policies, and singled out Air Liberia as one of such corporations that might be privatized in a bid to reactivate the ailing corporation.

An important problem cited by many experts as fundamental cause for the economic paralysis of the Third World is the lack of managerial skills, or the absence of the middle class.

This could be remedied in Liberia like in some other parts of the Third World, through proper manpower training and placement. Training and incentives for potential Liberian managers is very instrumental in offsetting the trade monopoly now held by foreign firms.

The government's appeal to specific banking institutions to minimize savings requirements and extend credit privileges to Liberians to enter agriculture, is a bold step in encouraging an influx of Liberians in the agro-business sector. And, of course, a Liberian middle class could ensure permanent economic recovery by bringing about infrastructural development, improved liquidity, and agricultural self-sufficiency.

Finally, no talk of economic prospects without mention of the prevailing political situation, for the confidence crisis which now hampers the economy can only be effectively solved through the restoration of a popularly elected government.

It can safely be concluded that the economic imbalances may be symptoms of weakness in the surrounding political system, hence the delicate relation of economics and politics.

An example of this delicate relationship is the South American country of Bolivia. Its inflation rate is 8,200% and in its 160-year history it has had only 10 democratically elected governments. Four-and-a-half years is one of the longest tenure in its existence and three months the shortest.

Thanks to the Liberian Government for its enduring commitment to democracy as manifested by the existence of four full-fledged political groups.

Ours may not be as advanced and fair as the Western democracies who have experience with democracy for centuries but certainly, we have made a move in the right direction and given time and continual commitment we may be a fast progressing democracy and become pace-setters in politic-economic progress in Black Africa.

CSO: 3400/20

LIBERIA

POWER RIVALRY ROCKS SOSO COMMUNITY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Gus D. Jaeploe]

[Text] A heated, but little publicized, tussle seems to be taking place over the governorship of the Soso community in Montserado County.

The power struggle is between Morlai M. Bangura, who was appointed governor of the community last July by the Internal Affairs Ministry upon approval of the Head of State, and Seima Suma, who contends that he organized the community and therefore should be its first governor.

In a letter dated July 11, 1985, deputy Internal Affairs Minister John D. Tamba said Mr. Bangura's appointment was based upon his selection by elders and other members of the community residing in Montserado County.

The letter, addressed to Mr. Bangura also said he was being appointed without salary because of the financial constraints facing government.

In an interview with this paper recently, contender Seima Suma explained that it was through his initiative that the community gained formal recognition from government.

Suma argued that he should be the governor since it was he who the Ministry of Internal Affairs mandated to work out the modalities for the organization's establishment.

"But to my surprise, Bangura who was my deputy became governor overnight," he said.

Suma and his supporters are now calling for a thorough investigation into what they described as the "unpopular" appointment of Bangura.

He said an election should be held afterwards for the people to choose who they really want as their leader.

A spokesman for the faction supporting Suma, David A. Kromah, also supports this idea, which he says is the appropriate solution to the dispute.

For his part, Bangura admitted that most of the Sosos in the country, especially Monrovia, are refusing to cooperate with him.

Despite the on-going rivalry, he said his administration would go ahead with the implementation of its programs which are being positively responded to by some members of the community.

CSO: 3400/20

LIBERIA

ARMY NEEDS HARDWARE IN ADDITION TO ARMS

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS in English 4 Sep 85 pp 12, 10

[Text] Deputy Minister of Defense for Operations, Col Jackson Paye, has appealed to the U.S. Military Mission here to urge its government not to only equip the Armed Forces of Liberia with arms and ammunitions, but also with such hard ware like bulldozers, graders, front-end loaders, among others.

He noted that with these equipment, the Bureau of Civil Works would be able to construct roads, build bridges and implement other meaningful projects not only for army personnel, but the civilian population as well.

He was speaking yesterday in Kakata, Margibi County, where he participated in the dedicatory ceremonies of three housing units valued at \$519,000 which were constructed by General Construction Incorporated (GCI) for army personnel assigned in Kakata.

Col. Paye praised the Governments of Liberia and the United States for their continuous efforts aimed at improving the housing condition of members of the AFL.

Presenting the units to the Minister earlier, Col. Stephen J. Blayee, Assistant Minister of Defense for Civil Works, appealed to government to include in its defense budget, funds for maintenance of military housing units. He said the provision of such funds could enable the Civil Works Bureau to keep military housing units, equipment and other facilities up-to-date.

He then commended Major Albert L. Sawyer, head of the U.S. Housing Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT) for his hard work and dedication to duty, which, he observed, made the construction of the units not only speedy but up to modern standard.

For his part, Director of Staff, Brigadier General Moses Craig, thanked CIC Dr. Samuel K. Doe and the U.S. Government for providing the few units.

In his remarks, Commanding General Morris T. Zaza, said the structures were very beautiful and urged the commander and the men to keep the units in good condition so that other soldiers coming after them would enjoy the facilities too.

The Chief of the U.S. Military Mission Col. Ray Vejar, who cut the ribbon, said that through cooperation efforts, much can be achieved.

He noted that Liberia is the only country in the world where the U.S. is engaged in the construction of military barracks, and added that he was happy his country could assist in this endeavor.

In brief remarks, Margibi Superintendent Amos Bohn, thanked all those who were responsible for making it possible to have modern barracks in Kakata. He said his county was willing to give to the AFL additional land for expansion of the barracks if the need arises.

CSO: 3400/20

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

INDIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--The Indian Ambassador to Liberia resident in Accra, Ghana, Mr. Gurcharn Singh, arrives here today, September 2, for a week-long visit. According to a release issued from the Indian Consulate, the Ambassador will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Singh. The release said during Ambassador Singh's stay here, he is expected to hold discussions with Liberian Government officials on matters of mutual interest to Liberia and India. Ambassador Singh is also expected to break grounds for a \$300,000 Indian Community School buildings to be constructed at Mamba Point by the community. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Sep 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/21

MOZAMBIQUE

LUCAS PIRES OF PORTUGUESE CDS PARTY SUPPORTS MACHEL

Lisbon 0 DIA in Portuguese 22 Aug 85 p 13

[Excerpt] Samora Machel is worried about Soviet and Arab infiltrations into RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance], the rebel movement fighting against the government, it was revealed yesterday in Ponta Delgada by Francisco Lucas Pires.

RENAMO is the victim of "a lack of political orientation and leadership," added the Portuguese Christian Democratic leader, addressing the participants at an Azores Rotary lunch.

This situation, which includes the appearance for the first time of Arab influences south of the Sahel, is causing "great concern" to Samora Machel and Western powers, particularly the United States.

Francisco Lucas Pires added that Renamo is fighting for its own survival.

The CDS [Social Democratic Center Party] leader also recalled that Portugal spent 8.2 million contos last year on the Cabora Bassa Dam, without receiving any return, "doing so only for reasons having to do with security in the area."

Portugal insures that security in cooperation with Mozambique, or another country can replace it, whether it be from the Eastern Bloc, or England or France, declared Lucas Pires.

Portugal is in a privileged position to do so, he continued, recalling that nearly 600,000 Portuguese live in South Africa, who in the case of a social crisis will have to seek other places in which to work and live.

Lucas Pires declared that the leadership of Samora Machel in Mozambique is "unquestionable" and that the changes in that country must be continued with him, advocating a closer cooperation in the line of the position of the United States itself.

8908
CSO: 3442/395

MOZAMBIQUE

ZIMBABWE SENDS TROOPS TO PROTECT UNTALI-BEIRA CORRIDOR

Lisbon 0 JORNAL in Portuguese 23 Aug 85 pp 7-8

[Article by Ilidio Rocha: "Zimbabwe Troops Recreate Smith's Dream"]

[Text] Smith's dream of controlling the corridor through which the railway and oil pipeline, which tie present-day Zimbabwe with the sea through the port of Beira, with Rhodesian troops is now realized. In fact, troops of that country--4,000 men last June, with a promise of more--occupy the area as a help to the government of Maputo. This is simultaneously and mainly a defense of the interests of Harare and perhaps the realization of a dream which dates back to Rhodes and was more recently expressed by Smith between 25 April and the independence of Mozambique.

Without the port of Beira, Zimbabwe, the only Front Line country with a balanced economy, not only would not be able to export its minerals but it would have no petroleum, unless it delivers itself with its hand tied and a noose around its neck into the hands of Pretoria (The Zimbabwe-Maputo link via Limpopo has not been operational for a long time due to the sabotage by RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance], which is also playing the game of apartheid and dismantling of the country.

"Help" May Destroy Mozambique as a Nationality

On the other hand, a Untali-Beira corridor could destroy Mozambique as a nationality and give an opportunity to other dreams, perhaps originating in the north and of Islamic inspiration.

"Mozambique is Mozambique because Portugal exists." This phrase which was adopted at the time as a confirmation of the obtuse policy of Lisbon by all those settlers who needed a reason for justifying colonialism, was uttered in 1962 by Admiral Sarmento Rodrigues when he arrived in the Indian Ocean colony to exercise the post of governor general after having been the minister of overseas affairs. That the phrase meant something else is told us by the initiative undertaken by the admiral by writing and prefacing a book titled "Ancient Carography of Central Africa and the Crossing between Angola and Mozambique" by Commandant Teixeira de Mota, proving Portuguese seniority in trips through the interior of Africa, between Angola and Mozambique, and the legitimacy by default of the borders of the two great territories at that time under Portuguese administration.

And we are told better yet by the return of Sarmento Rodrigues to Portugal before finishing his term, his "relegation to obscurity," and the persecution to which some of his principal collaborators were subjected, all the work of the sinister figure of Santa Comba, who was informed of everything (sometimes more than everything). He took action on all of this so that his narrow and provincial points of view were never the subject of deviation.

Great hopes had been pinned on Sarmento Rodrigues by certain bourgeoisie born in Mozambique, both white and of mixed blood, for a unilateral declaration of independence. There was even a public, although not explicit, public invitation to take such a step and the believers in the solution counted on the prestige of the admiral in Brazil and in the United Kingdom, countries capable of helping the rebellion, according to them. At that time Brazil was not yet governed by military men.

There is Much to Say About Mozambique as a Nation

But let us return to the phrase by Sarmento Rodrigues: "Mozambique is only Mozambique because Portugal exists." Actually, a country like the former Portuguese colony on the Indian Ocean has much that can be said about it in terms of territorial unity. Cut by the Zambezi River, which in turn was the boundary of the northern strip given up to the administration of the majestic, racist, English Company of Mozambique; influenced to the north of that river and a little south of it by a remarkable Islamic culture, which was there before the Portuguese; pressured to the south by English interests (Lourenco Marques, gateway to the Transvaal, Swaziland and also Rhodesia, today Zimbabwe), which gave their culture to the people and even their religion (the capital of Mozambique has been the headquarters of the Anglican bishopric of the Libombos, in whose cathedral exist relics of Saint Andre); viewed by the South Africans, Swazi, Malawians and Zimbabweans as a natural port and as a legitimate access (even across the corridor) to the sea, which means to trade, energy and fishing--Mozambique has problems of nationality which go far beyond the alleged tribalism of the widespread consequences of Portuguese colonialism. This did not exclude economic, cultural and religious colonialism, of which the Portuguese emerged as the main and outstanding beneficiary.

Therefore, only an almost neutral outside force such as the Portuguese presence, acting easily, at times naively other times shrewdly in a medium so filled with forces which passed over it or at its side, and because of that respect, was capable of maintaining law and boundaries. And it was also because of this that Admiral Sarmento Rodrigues did not see the possibility of consolidating independence and borders without the accompaniment of that force which had given it the present outlines.

How he would have imagined that accompaniment is not known. But that it would not be neocolonialist was guaranteed by the obvious lack of economic power of Portugal. For that same reason Portugal later became the ideal intermediary with the great powers, since it had, and has, ideas, the weakness of not being a competitor and the strength of being the possessor of a wealth of experience, which is indispensable in a useful dialogue.

In that respect, we also heard, still during the period of transition, advisers of the Central Bank of East Germany recommend to FRELIMO that it use Lisbon as a bridge between Mozambique and the other countries, particularly in economic relations, arguing with two important advantages: common language and the Portuguese experience in the Mozambican area. But they did not agree to this, neither one nor the other.

Returning to Admiral Sarmiento Rodriguez, the last governor general and at the same time commander in chief of all the armed forces of the colony, it was natural that to him and to other personalities of various sectors, the inevitability of independence was beyond reason, as probably was its justice and certainly the tardiness in preparing for it. It was during the government of that naval officer that Mozambique had higher education and high schools in all district capitals. It was during that government also that an episodic opening in press censorship took place and there was a certain intention of eliminating some forms of racism, later radicalized once more with the change of leaders in Mozambique and the unilateral independence of Rhodesia.

However, all this did not abate the danger of a dismantling of the territorial unity created by the Portuguese. Everyone knows about the eye Pretoria was casting at the district of Lourenco Marques, with the complaisance and sympathy of certain Mozambican businessmen, even declared publicly during a controversial mission of economic associations of the Mozambican capital to the Trasvaal, by a white Portuguese industrialist born in Mozambique, who came to be a leader of FUMO [Mozambique United Front] at the side of Joana Simeao. Since everyone knew of the appetites for the sea of the interior countries, ranging from Swaziland, whose royal family claims its origins are the Bay of Maputo, to Malawi.

The Thwarted Smith Plan

During the period of transition, the Portuguese High Commission in Mozambique was faced with the need of militarily garrisoning the Beira-Manica axis, where there was the danger of a Rhodesian attempt at penetration. There were diplomatic negotiations between Portugal and Rhodesia on the subject, during which it was clearly demonstrated to the Smith government that no foolishness would be allowed.

Smith himself sought to meet with the high commissioner, something he did not achieve. However he had a plan, as was learned later. It was a matter of provoking an incident between the Portuguese settlers and the FRELIMO forces, whereby black Mozambican soldiers enlisted as mercenaries in Rhodesia, would go to the defense of the whites, subsequently followed by Rhodesian troops, who would transform their accidental entry into a de facto occupation. It did not go into practice because of a lack of opportunity or because of discouragement at the determination of the Portuguese authorities of the transition government.

Through the area coveted by Smith, as well as by others, runs the railway, given in concession in 1891 by the Company of Mozambique with the approval of the Government of Lisbon, to a Hollander named Henry Theodore Van Laun, who

then transferred the rights acquired to the British South Africa Company, the celebrated "Chartered" of Rhodes, from which Rhodesia was truly born.

Later, and in view of the passiveness of the Company of Mozambique and the Portuguese authorities, the Beira Railways were founded for exploiting those rights. It had its headquarters in London and a capital of 600,000 pounds, 305,000 of which belonged to Chartered.

The life of that company was characterized by mixture of arrogance, complaisance on the part of the Company of Mozambique in whose territory it worked, but whose interests it never opposed, and once in a while the raising of the voice of a Portuguese colonialist wounded in his patriotic spirit.

In 1942, the Company of Mozambique, its concession ended, turned over to the Portuguese authorities the territories over which it exercised majestic powers. In 1943, a socialist deputy proposed in the Rhodesian parliament the nationalization of all railways, which included the Beira Railways. The proposal was approved. However, since it needed ratification by London, it remained waiting for the end of the war. At that time Beira Railways was already subordinated to Rhodesia Railways. On 24 March 1949, after various negotiations, in which Minister of Foreign Affairs Caeiro da Mata Minister for the Colonies, Marcelo Caetano participated, the Portuguese Finance Ministry published a decree-law whereby the purchase of Beira Railways was authorized for the sum of 4 million pounds. On 2 April of the same year, in Lisbon, two agents of the Beira Railways Company Limited, with headquarters in London, sold the company for the 4 million pounds to the Portuguese government. An important missing part; the Rhodesian government in whose parliament a proposal for nationalization was approved and who was the owner of the Rhodesia Railways which managed the now sold company, did not figure in the contract. They said that some of its members were at the banquets, in the hallways, in the parties but the government did not sign. And it remained with that aggravation, one of the many which the English government caused it from time to time.

A Significant Research

Nearly 2 years ago, researchers of the University of Harare, accompanied by an American professor who worked there, were in Lisbon. They were seeking "historical" documentation on the area of Mozambique through which the railway line and the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline crosses, specifically the agreements entered into by Paiva de Andrade with the local chiefs for the occupation of their territories. These were agreements which coincidentally carried the possibility of the realization of the successive plans of that colonialist: the Societe des Fondateurs de la Compagnie Generale de Zimbeze, the Company of Ophir, the first Company of Mozambique which was not majestic, and the second Company of Mozambique, majestic, with its capital linked to London, of which we have already spoken.

For reasons which may also be a coincidence, the oil pipeline runs over land previously granted to the railroad, which was a concession of the last of those companies. That land was described in the contract like this: "the

land needed for the establishment of a railroad, as well as that needed for stations, platforms, piers, and other installations..." "Portions of the land located (successively and) alternately along the line, forming squares whose sides shall be 5 kilometers or a total surface of 2,500 hectares..." "the right of preference for the construction of any trunklines which the company believes it should build in the zone established above of 100 kilometers on each side."

The Islamic Plan

In the Portuguese consulate, during the period in which Baltazar Rebello de Souza was governor general of Mozambique (Rebello with two l's and Sousa with a z, as he let the press know he wanted his name spelled), it was heard repeatedly--and all the proofs that confirmed it could not be disguised--that Lisbon was betting on a plan for the elimination of FRELIMO by two means: cutting the country in half by means of the white occupation of the Zambezi Valley, and the use of the river as a "highway" between the mining zones of Tete and the coast and surrounding the rebels, thus confined to the North, by a great Islamic occupation movement.

The plan, whose first part was the responsibility of the Office of Mapping of Mozambique, would primarily include the creation of an Islamic University, paid for by the Portuguese authorities, on the Island of Mozambique and the installation there of the Sultan of Zanzibar, uncontested chief of the Moslems of the eastern coast of Africa and exiled in London since the creation of Tanzania (Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar). According to what was learned then, the project failed because the Sultan did not agree to it. He preferred to remain in London as a protege of the British crown, and also because by that time FRELIMO had opened fronts below the Zambezi.

Can it be that a new division of the country, now through the military control of the railway and oil pipeline by Harare, even under a regime of dubious transitoriness, cannot destroy the territorial configuration left by the Portuguese, and will it not whet the appetites of the present Islamic expansionism?

If Portugal wants a country named Mozambique to maintain its borders, negotiated between the Portuguese and English, and which Gago Coutinho marked on the land, it will have to think greatly on the phrase by Sarmiento Rodrigues, which we have quoted before, and on the responsibilities it places on it. FRELIMO the only valid spokesman in this project, like Portugal, will have to think very seriously about the time already lost without coming to an understanding as to what is important: To continue with history.

8908

CSO: 3342/395

MOZAMBIQUE

CHIBABAVA ADMINISTRATOR ASSESSES DECADE OF INDEPENDENCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Aug 85 pp 8-9, 10

[Article by Antonio Cesar: "From the Establishment of Government Bodies to Economic Social Growth"]

[Text] "After the proclamation of independence our priority task was restricted to the establishment and organization of the rank and file structures, the Energizing Groups in all the towns, groups and cells. They are party bodies which insure the accomplishment of a very profound political work with the objective of leading the people to understanding the reason for our struggle and the need for collective life and work," declared Mateus Rossai Sande, first secretary of the party and Chibabava District administrator, in a recent interview granted to DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE.

Chibabava, an integral part of the territory of Sofala, nearly 300 kilometers from the provincial capital, occupies an area of 2,033 square kilometers and is populated by 89,248 inhabitants, according to the last general population census. It is bordered by the districts of Nhamatanda to the north, Machanga to the south, Buzi to the east, Espungabera to the west and Sussundenga in the northwest region, the last two belonging to the province of Manica.

The territorial division of the district contains five localities, specifically Goonda, Eduardo Mondlane, also called Tronga, Muchungue, Mucheve and the district seat. Up to 1980 the entire vast space which makes up the present district of Machanga was included in the area under the jurisdiction of Chibabava.

Establishment of Government Bodies

In 1977, with the creation of the FRELIMO Party by the Third Congress, a process of revitalization of the rank and file bodies was begun, galvanized by the election and subsequent officialization of a Party District Committee. The action had a particular impact among the masses the following year when the National Campaign for the Organization of the Party was initiated. "We then went on to the creation of party cells, which in the first phase numbered nine, containing 177 members. In the second national campaign we expanded our ranks with the admission of more members and the creation of another five cells," said Rassai Sande.

Still in 1977, the process of elections for the People's Assemblies took place. Six state government organizations were created in Chibabava, one of them being on a district level and the rest scattered throughout the five localities. Close to 180 citizens, true representatives of the masses, with whose aspirations they identify, were elected by unanimous vote, deputies of the people exercising different tasks and responsibilities in the executive bodies of the People's Assemblies.

For the first time in the history of the region, the people, through their legitimate representatives, began to perform a preponderant role in the resolution of their problems and they discussed and decided subjects of daily life.

From the people's enthusiasm and emotion there emerged many initiatives. Here and there, led by their respective political or state bodies, the people are planning a new phase, introducing radical changes in their way of life. The old way of individual work, the greed for profit, a dispersed and conservative life, are being gradually replaced by the practice of collective production in fields which it was agreed should be called "People's Farms" and by a life organized in rural communities.

Thus were born 39 communal villages, which between 1976 and 1981 contained 85 percent of the total inhabitants of the region. Among these concentrations of people there existed at least one whose level of organization and development obtained for it the title of "pilot". This was the communal village Eduardo Mondlane, located in the locality of the same name in Tronga.

"In fact this village had reached a very high level of growth. At that time it had an agricultural cooperative exploiting an area of 215 hectares, devoted mainly to the growing of corn, sunflowers, sesame and palms. From the profits obtained from production, the cooperative installed a mill and a tailor shop, a consumer cooperative. There was a playing field and a primary school. Lifewas normal and the people already enjoyed the fruits of independence," recalls the administrator of Chibabava.

On the outskirts of that village, there was established a center for refugees from Zimbabwe, the result of the political upheaval and struggle for national liberation unleashed in the interior of Zimbabwe against the regime of Ian Smith.

Because of the events described above, Chibabava, land of a young and heroic people, which multiplies by 1,000 the examples of bravery and patriotism, was one of the preferred targets in the escalation of aggressions orchestrated by imperialism through the former Rhodesia of Smith. There, the blood of Mozambicans, spilled generously in fertile ground, mixed with that of the Zimbabweans suffering together the effects of aerial bombings sent by the man they called a tobacco farmer.

From a cultural point of view, the awareness of the people, far from disappearing, was strengthened and increased to its highest levels. Daily, through the mouths of children, youth and the old, words of deep hatred for imperialism were uttered. Together with the people joined by a common cause, united in an iron wall, they shared moments of sorrow which history recorded.

Enjoying the facility of communication through a common language--the Shona language is similar to Ndau--they conceived and created revolutionary songs and dances of unimaginable political sense, bravery and determination to continue the struggle to its final consequences. The end of the "tobacco farmer" was already foreseen, as was announced by the songs.

With the independence of the Zimbabwean people, the people of Chibabava, and by extension all the Mozambican people, breathed deeply. The resounding victory on the other side of the border, whose echo was heard throughout the world, suggested the reestablishment of peace, tranquility, and ease here on the edge of the Indian Ocean.

However, imperialism did not disarm. On the contrary, it used a new form of aggression, recruiting, training and infiltrating armed bandits, who particularly after 1982, devoted themselves to murdering defenseless civilian citizens the destruction of infrastructure and to the extortion of property and goods of the people.

"That is why our district is suffering twice: The results of two successive wars. However, despite that, the people continue to be determined, firm and spirited. This political condition can be noted in their participation in the programs of the party and state, particularly in the areas of the battle against hunger and armed bandits. From 1975 to 1985 more than 3,330 militiamen were voluntarily trained for self-defense and thousands of youths joined in the SMO [Compulsory Military Service], thus fulfilling the sacred duty of defending the country, national independence and revolutionary gains," emphasized our interviewee.

Agriculture, the Main Economic Activity

The district of Chibabava does not have an industrial unit, and is essentially agricultural. It is devoted mainly to the growing of corn, palms, sesame, nhemba beans, peanuts and in some zones, rice. The private sector alone occupies an area of 2,930 hectares. Two of its five localities, particularly Muchungue and Mucheve are potential producers of cashew nuts, a strategic product for export, for which we have large groves.

Mateus Ressai Sande believes that the economic-social area Chibabava has had successes, which reveal an outstanding growth despite the criminal activities of the armed bandits, who seek to block the access roads and make production difficult, as well as the subsequent movement and sale of products.

With determination, which shall never falter, the people of the zone take up the hoe and chopper in one hand and the "bazooka" in the other. The people of Mozambique fight and produce against the will of the armed bandits.

At the time when this interview was granted to us, Ressai Sande lacked enough figures to make a comparative graph on the rates of production obtained in each year of the decade recently celebrated. However, he said that in the 1983-1984 season the family and private sector sold cashew nuts in the amount of 135,271 tons, figure which may be exceeded this season because of the improvement of the military situation and the increased productivity of the trees after the cleaning and conservation of the cashew tree groves was concluded.

Social Area Grew

In the area of education, from 1975 to 1981 the number of primary education schools doubled from the 29 existing in the colonial era to 58 establishments taught by 86 Mozambican teachers. Average annual attendance also climbed at a dizzying rate because nationalization of education opened access to schools to all children, regardless of the financial status of their respective parents or those responsible for their education.

With annual attendance estimated at 3,204 students, it is deduced that each year 55 students entered each primary school in Chibabava. If it had not been because terrorism and the panic aroused by the jungle-like actions of the armed bandits having reduced the number of schools to six units as of 1982, with an average of 980 students taught by 20 teachers, our reasoning would lead us to the logical conclusion that in the 10 years of independence more than 32,040 children would have benefitted from primary education in that district.

"With respect to health," says our interviewee, "the greatest qualitative leap was the creation of another health center in Mangunde and seven health stations in Mucheve, Murigue, Goonda, Eduardo Mondlane, Revue and Montongua (in the region of Save)."

From only one male nurse, which the district had in the colonial period, Chibabava today has a reasonable roster of qualified personnel in the field of health, consisting of a medical technician, a preventive medicine agent, 11 male nurses and a midwife, in addition to have 21 orderlies and one cook in auxiliary services.

On the other hand, the district has a sales network made up of 54 stores, including a consumer cooperative, two restaurants, five bars and 13 bakeries, of which 10 were built after independence.

"After independence we also built the party district headquarters, a kitchen in the health center, six houses, a market, and in each locality, at the initiative of the people, headquarters were built for the party and Executive Councils of the People's Assemblies, as well as schools and some residences for teachers," he said in conclusion.

Increasingly Strong Army/People Bonds

In a gesture of consolidation of the already traditional People/Army bonds, the people of Chibabava offered the local battalion of the FAM/FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces/Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] 20 100-kilo sacks of corn and contributed 182,337.50MT in support of our defensive capability. At this time they are engaged in the covering and painting, with available material, the building where the future headquarters of the party will be for the FAM/FPLM contingent.

Elsewhere, the construction of a PPM [Mozambican People's Police] headquarters was recently concluded in the locality of Goonda, and contained in the program commemorating the 10th anniversary of national independence, there are reports that several groups of Armed Bandits were driven out. In this action, in which the people's militias were involved, 23 armed bandits were killed and three of them captured, together with assorted military materiel abandoned in the field.

The intensification of the relations between the people of Chibabava and the army is due to the work of mobilization accomplished by the local structures of the party and state. Regularly, the people meet with representatives of the FDS [expansion unknown] to deal with and discuss the political-military situation of the zone, to gather popular opinion and to reveal the principles which orient the behavior and discipline of the soldiers of the FAM/FPLM. The purpose of this activity is aimed at making the people capable of identifying, denouncing and neutralizing enemy agents who may possibly infiltrate into the zone.

Today in Chibabava, it is no longer normal to encounter soldiers standing in lines, engaged in shoving matches with civilians in an attempt to obtain basic articles. It was the people themselves, who in one of their meetings proposed to the district structures the study of conditions so that the small amount of products received from the provincial capital could be rationally distributed, also benefitting the soldiers without it being necessary for them to be in the lines.

"We base ourselves on the principle that when a leader, when a party first secretary goes to work in a zone where our soldiers are, he should include in his program a meeting with the comrades so that he may specifically hear their problems and seek proper solutions. This task is not only that of the commander, although as a member of the collective leadership of the district he has the obligation of explaining our decisions to his soldiers," declared Rassai Sande, during the course of our interview.

"Our offices are in all the localities. Even I, who am the first secretary of the party, have an office in each one of our localities, because our work is performed in the midst of the people and that is where they live," he added.

Elsewhere, and also as part of the 10th anniversary program, 27 banana trees, 118 papa, 420 mango, and 213 cashew trees were planted, distributed to the most remote neighborhoods and villages.

Another outstanding action of this type was the construction of nine benches and 12 desks for a primary school and the participation by the people in a day of cleaning and preserving National Highway 1 and some paths obstructed by rains.

8908

CSO: 3442/412

MOZAMBIQUE

ATTACK ON FORMER RENAMO ENCAMPMENT DESCRIBED

Lisbon 0 JORNAL in Portuguese 23 Aug 85 p 7

[Article by Fernando Lima: "Mozambique: The Battles of a War (still) Without End"]

[Text] The Red Cross arrived at the site more than a month ago but the visible results are still minor. Chichococha, name of the lake, a place without the right to its own name, was the provincial base of the MNR (Mozambique National Resistance) for coordination of operations in Gaza and Maputo in southern Mozambique. The base was occupied by the Mozambican Army at the end of June. In addition to the soldiers, there are now 500 famished people depending on the humanitarian aid being hauled through the trails being torn through the inhospitable jungle by the treads of the T-54 tanks.

In the second half of 1983, a military offensive in the province of Inhambana destroyed the base of Tome, considered the main center of the MNR in the south of the country. The survivors traveled to the south in the direction of Gaza and Maputo and to the north in the direction of Manica, from where the majority of the MNR military commanders come.

Information collected from the population, lead to the belief that Chichococha began to function as a base for coordination and deployment of forces in September 1984. Despite being located in the district of Panda (Inhambane) its soldiers carried out their actions more to the south in order to avoid the Mozambican Army.

The trip by newsmen who visited Chichococha began at Chibuto, a small town with little traffic and trade, which now serves as the military command for the province of Gaza.

More to the north, starting at Changanine, where a half dozen farm houses were destroyed by the MNR in 1983, the road disappears as soon as the River Changane, which is the border between Gaza and Inhambane, is crossed. The IFA, an East German four-wheel drive vehicle, crosses the brackish water swamps and the tangled forest with enormous difficulty, using the trails left by tracks of the armored vehicles used in the operation against the MNR. There is no agricultural production, there are no people to be seen.

According to an explanation by Gen Fernando Matavele, a veteran of the times of armed struggle, the people have been grouped in villages. They are provided with clothing and food offered "because of natural disasters" and given military training and weapons for defense against "armed bandits," as the members of the MNR are usually called.

Importance of the Chiefs and Witchdoctors

In all the small towns through which we passed, we met men in yellowish khaki uniforms with gold colored buttons, cap with the hammer and sickle and a black plastic visor and knee-high leather boots, as if we had suddenly been transported to a Soviet film on the Bolshevik revolution.

These are called "local forces" and insure the sanitary cordon between the population and the MNR. They assure us that the system works when it is made up of military men who always have specified tasks "to prevent creating another type of bandits."

At the base the situation was difficult--500 armed men and a population of over 1,000 human beings held there compulsorily.

As an expedient the sweet juice extracted from wild palms, "chema," was used as food, as was game caught in traditional snares. Food (scarce in the dry area) was collected by the "madjubas." These were persons drafted from among the population, functioning as a reconnaissance force. They were also responsible for seeking food, which they stole from the peasants. That is the reason for the dismal picture and the extremely miserable appearance of the people who daily converge on Chichococha after the last vestiges of fear had been overcome in the jungle.

There is little evidence of the attacks remaining. Some burned huts, six hastily dug graves of "bandits abandoned in the field," six machineguns, "rocket" and mortar grenades and two elephant tusks.

Jonas Mucavele, captain of one of the forces which unleashed the attack, says more than 100 members of the MNR were killed. In their retreat, and as is usual, bodies were carried away on mules and carts, a means of transportation much used in the area.

The infantry attack was preceded by bombardment with MI-25 helicopters and heavy artillery.

It is not possible to find out about the attack. The people say little. They remain irresolute and dull eyed. The violence of war and the hardships of hunger explain their incredulity to the aggressiveness of the cameras and flashguns.

Nhandire of Manica, a former sergeant and a deserter from the Mozambican Army, commanded the base with the help of the witchdoctor, Matacuano, an important person because of his traditional position over the people.

In areas under the influence of the MNR, importance is frequently attributed to the chiefs and witchdoctors, whose role as leaders was eliminated by the FRELIMO after the independence of the country.

Nhandire and Matacuane fled further into the interior, where fighting still continues. In Chichococha there is another kind of fighting: That for the physical and psychological recovery of the people, which is a difficult and touchy fight.

Through that new effort, the security system in the province of Gaza and Inhambana, has been strengthened. The situation there has also not caused any great concerns in recent months.

Access to Gaza, however, continues to cause problems due to the instability on the highway from the capital. Matavele, the old Gaza commander, advocates the same solution for Maputo: "sanitation of the population" regardless of other factors to be considered, such as the alleged violations of the border between Mozambique and South Africa, across which men and materials pass despite Nkomati.

Military Cooperation with Great Britain and (perhaps) Portugal

Other sectors advocate the creation of rapid strike forces with suitable training, facility of communications and means for mobility that will finally turn the war in favor of FRELIMO. In that respect, military cooperation with Great Britain and possibly with Portugal is faced with a certain expectation, given the results obtained in Zimbabwe and in special units of the MPLA Army. There is also the possibility of resorting to Mozambican personnel who were in the Portuguese Army, an alternative which has remained open since 1982, when before President Samora Machel they made themselves available "to use the knowledge and experience acquired against armed banditry."

However, and parallel with the erosion of the social tissue of Mozambique, there are those for whom the war has been the means for accumulating wealth in and out of the system.

The increase in the war effort also means "cleaning house," as is argued by those who look for the causes and effects of the conflict beyond uniforms and weapons.

8908

CSO: 3442/395

MOZAMBIQUE

JAPANESE DONATION OF FOOD, VEHICLES REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] Readers of the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN sent a donation to Mozambique, through the World Food Program, consisting of five vehicles, two generators and 211 tons of food products, to aid the population critically stricken by famine in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Tete Provinces. The turnover of the donation, carried out yesterday afternoon in Maputo, was made by the representative-coordinator of the United Nations system, Arturo Heim, and it was received by the director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane.

The donation that has just been made to our country, worth 99,274,246 yen, will be channeled to the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters and to the Ministry of Health's Social Action Department.

This is a gift which is the result of an extensive mobilization campaign executed by two Japanese missions from the informational area, which came to our country to learn about the problems stemming from the effects of the long drought which has stricken our country. Those Japanese missions came to our country in 1984 and this year.

At the ceremony to deliver the donation, the director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters declared that it would minimize the serious shortages of transportation, particularly in the rural areas critically stricken by famine.

The vehicles will be used primarily to transport food products, medicines and orphaned children to the accommodation centers set up in various parts of the provinces hit by natural disasters.

Amos Mahanjane commented: "This important donation has been sent to our country at a time when we are experiencing extreme difficulties with transport facilities. The Mozambican Government and people appreciate this important gesture shown by the readers of the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN."

This is the second donation that has been directed toward our country through the World Food Program in 4 months. However, it should be stressed that the vehicles which have now been donated, of the Mitsubishi Pajero make, have parts and spare replacements available.

2909

CSO: 3442/417

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN PRAISES PORTUGUESE AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Yesterday in Maputo, the chairman of the City of Maputo Executive Council, Alberto Massavanhane, upon receiving the superintendent of the Charitable Institution for the Indigent in Lisbon, Dr Joao Gomes, remarked: "We appreciate the gesture on the part of the Portuguese people who, in solidarity with the people of Mozambique, have contributed materially to the aid of Mozambicans who have been left in poverty as a result of natural disasters. Portugal is not a wealthy country, but its citizens have felt it their obligation to share the little that they have with their brothers in Mozambique."

At the small but significant ceremony which took place in mid-morning, the chairman of the Executive Council was accompanied by the secretary general of AMASP, Abner Sansao Muthemba; the city's health director, Dr Igrejas Campos; and the support and control director, Antonio Simbine.

In his brief comments, Alberto Massavanhane began by saying that the results of the "Embrace Mozambique" campaign organized under the sponsorship of the Lisbon Charitable Institution for the Indigent would help to minimize the serious problems caused by natural disasters in our country.

He also noted that the sensitivity shown by the Portuguese people, in their solidarity with the Mozambicans, is synonymous with the heightening of relations between the two peoples.

At one point, Alberto Massavanhane observed: "Portugal is not a wealthy country. Despite this fact, the Portuguese people have proven that they are sensitive toward the situation created by natural disasters in Mozambique, and do not mind sharing the little that they have with their Mozambican brothers."

He subsequently added that the present difficulties have been worsened by the activity of the armed bandits, who are preventing the materialization of several development projects and destroying economic infrastructures. He added: "As a result, we are not producing fully, something which has made the privation more acute. However, we have hope that in the future we shall be able to repay this gesture."

In response, the superintendent of the Charitable Institution for the Indigent in Lisbon, Dr Joao Gomes, said that, despite the fact that the campaign held under the sponsorship of the institution whose superintendent he is had national aspects, there is an affinity between the cities of Lisbon and Maputo; and, hence, he was thrilled by the visit paid to Maputo.

He also claimed that the campaign held in Portugal has exceeded all expectations, because the response has been massive. He remarked: "This campaign proved the solidarity, brotherhood and friendship that exist between the peoples of both countries."

Dr Joao Gomes announced that the campaign is permanent in nature, and is now assuming cultural features.

"During my visit to Maputo, I have brought various kinds of materials for artists, including canvases and other items. These materials will be donated to several artists." Moreover, he added that the results of the contacts made to date indicate the possibility of an increase in the cooperation in the cultural area.

He concluded by saying: "During the course of the campaign that we have held, we are rediscovering the friendship that unites the Mozambicans and the Portuguese."

The superintendent of the Charitable Institution for the Indigent gave the chairman of the Executive Council the record "Embrace for Mozambique," produced during the course of the campaign recently held in Lisbon, during which various Portuguese performers participated in a musical show to raise funds to aid the victims of natural disasters in our country.

He also presented a brochure on the solidarity campaign which we have cited, and a poster pertaining to the same subject.

Dr Joao Gomes arrived in Maputo on Saturday. On that same night, he took part in the closing of the International Music Festival to aid the victims of natural disasters which took place from 1 to 7 September in the nation's capital.

2909

CSO: 3442/416

MOZAMBIQUE

FLOODS COULD HAMPER XAI-XAI AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] From a technical standpoint, the 1985-86 agricultural campaign in the city of Xai-Xai, Gaza Province, is partially threatened by the flooding of vast cultivated areas, particularly on the plots of land in Inhamissa and Sotuene, with the water affecting over 815 and 414 hectares, respectively, where most of the population of this city has its collective farms. To minimize the problem, work has already begun to clean the main drainage ditches for water from the flooded land; work which should be completed during September, when the agricultural season will start.

According to a source from the Water Management Unit (UDAS) in Xai-Xai, the Baixo Limpopo Irrigation System enterprise (SRBL) has already started cleaning some of the 15 main drainage ditches existing on two plots of land and their vicinity.

The same source added that, during the 1985-86 agricultural campaign, which is beginning now, in September, a considerable number of ditches will be available for draining water on vast areas of the two plots of land.

The source explained that the work to clean the 15 ditches might go on for a long time, owing to the inadequate machinery for this purpose.

The same source explained: "Except for minor maintenance work, the last time that cleaning work was done on drainage ditches in the green belt of the city of Xai-Xai was in 1977; and for this reason the majority of the ditches are partly, if not completely damaged." He added that, in the work considered as secondary, the participation of the population will be necessary to aid in it, so as to hasten the job, and because the province lacks sufficient machinery for carrying out the work without hampering the forthcoming agricultural campaign.

Aurelio Manave Vists Flooded Land

Meanwhile, as part of the program for a series of visits recently paid to various socioeconomic sectors of the city of Xai-Xai, the first secretary of

the party and governor of Gaza, Col Aurelio Manave, traveled to the plots of land in Inhamissa and Sotuene, where, after touring vast areas on foot, he devised some instructions in an attempt to minimize the situation until it is finally resolved.

At the plot of land in Inhamissa, Aurelio Manave, accompanied by some officials from the Office of Green Zones of the City of Xai-Xai, the Executive Council and the City Committee, managed to confirm the presence of extensive farming areas which were flooded.

When queried on the site by our reporter, one Green Zones official reported that, owing to the floods, it is estimated that, during the 1984-85 agricultural campaign, nearly 57 hectares of rice in the family sector were devoured by the water.

Although he declined to give further details on the situation, the same source told us: "There are areas in which the water reached depths of as much as 40 or 50 centimeters."

When asked to comment on the reasons for these floods, the source from the Green Zones Office said that this has occurred because the main drainage ditches are partly or completely clogged, owing to the excessive vegetation and dirt.

The same source remarked: "To put an end to this situation, there must be hard work and careful, permanent maintenance of the ditches."

People's Meetings

The existence of flooded land in the vicinity of the provincial capital of Gaza is a major concern for the party and local Executive Council officials.

In fact, the need for immediate work to clean the drainage ditches for water flooding vast areas of collective farms on the belt around the city of Xai-Xai, aimed at their rehabilitation for farming was a key issue discussed by the first secretary of the party and governor of Gaza, Col Aurelio Manave, during people's meetings recently held in the Marien N'Gouabi, Patrice Lumumba and Unity Communal Sections.

With the participation of over 2,000 persons from various parts of the city, the three meetings dealt primarily with the main problems faced by the peasants during the course of the preparations for the forthcoming agricultural campaign.

During the debate, the population submitted to the governor of Gaza various suggestions aimed at improving their agricultural production during the coming seasons; underscoring the lack of production tools, such as plows, hoes, machetes and others.

A rather odd fact is that some peasants went so far as to request from Governor Aurelio Manave support for the purchase of tractors. "Order tractors to come; we have the money to pay for them," remarked one member of the population.

The matter of speculation on the markets, the black market and the presence of an increasing number of thieves were other points brought up to the governor of Gaza by the population.

With regard to these issues, Aurelio Manave called upon the population to be more vigilant and to report all those who, under any pretext, attempt to become rich at the expense of others.

Speaking about the matter of the thieves in particular, Aurelio Manave said that, "Anyone who ever discovers the existence of instances wherein thieves have been improperly released should go immediately to the PPM [Mozambican People's Police] command on the city level, and report the matter to the commander himself."

Aurelio Manave made this comment in connection with complaints from certain members of the population at the three meetings, claiming that when the people capture and turn in a thief to the competent authorities, he is immediately released and free to threaten the injured party.

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CSO: 3442/419

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW IMPETUS GIVEN TO LICHINGA GREEN ZONES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] In connection with the development of green zones, 107.5 hectares assigned to the 350 families constitute the total area of the lowlands occupied by the family sector in the No 1 urban locality of Lichinga, in Niassa.

Various crops have been planted in these areas, namely, green vegetables, white potatoes, beans and corn.

This information was recently released in Lichinga, during an interview which the first secretary of the No 1 urban locality committee, Afonso das Neves Ussene, granted to the correspondent from NOTICIAS in Niassa.

Afonso das Neves Ussene remarked: "Compared with last year, the development of the green zones has made considerable progress, since, this year alone, over 180 new families have entered, to whom new plots of land have been distributed."

The first secretary of the No 1 urban locality committee of Lichinga considered the work done by the Chinese internationalists assigned to the plant multiplication center to be positive. "These technicians have publicized the agricultural techniques for growing green vegetables, in addition to their normal work."

We need only note that the four locality committees in the city of Lichinga were created during November of last year, to realize that they are a recent creation. They resulted from the materialization of the instructions from the first national meeting of cities and communal districts, and are a direct consequence of the latter's development.

Afonso das Neves Ussene also discussed the work done by the locality committee in the following remarks:

"Upon the creation of the urban locality executive council committees, the tasks which had previously been performed by the directorate of communal districts started to be done by the new structures. To ensure the satisfactory operation of the party cells, our committee formed some working commissions whose task it is to render assistance. From the results accrued, we observe

that the decision was good, because it has enabled us to immediately solve certain problems facing the cells."

In tribute to the 10th anniversary of national independence the first locality of the city of Lichinga has its plan directed more toward the area of defense of the fatherland. Hence, the patrolling of work and residential sites has been carried out in its entirety, particularly in the area of the celebrations, and the operation of the vigilance groups has been reactivated, while the ranks of the Popular Militias have been expanded.

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MOZAMBIQUE

ANGONIA POPULATION PARTICIPATES IN CORN HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Over 800 individuals, including workers from the Angonia Agroindustrial Complex (CAIA), members of the defense and security forces, workers from the party and state apparatus and residents of the town of Ulongue, recently took part in a volunteer work program on one of the production blocs of that complex in the town.

The work consisted of harvesting corn, beginning during the early morning hours. The work was organized by the district government of Angonia, and the program participants picked corn over an area exceeding 10 hectares.

This activity was in response to the appeal issued by the party in Angonia, for the population's participation in concrete action to minimize the problems associated with the lack of labor which the Agroindustrial Complex of Angonia enterprise is currently facing.

The first secretary of the district committee and administrator of Angonia, who was also present during the program, in brief remarks stressed the role of the population during this phase, wherein the CAIA enterprise has met with problems involving the lack of machinery for harvesting.

Alberto Zacarias commented, at the end of the program: "We must have our forces and our hands to rely on. Today, there are several problems confronting us, with the lack of fuel and spare parts to fix the automatic harvesting machines, so as to ensure our work."

On the other hand, that official did not fail to express appreciation for the population's act, in responding with determination to the appeal made by the party and state authorities of the district.

The population of the town of Ulongue, in Angonia, is determined to complete the harvesting work and the respective threshing which will be done later in the town's bloc.

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MOZAMBIQUE

MACHAVA '7 APRIL' COOPERATIVE SHOWS MARKETING SUCCESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] The 7 April Production Cooperative, located in the Machava area, has to date accrued profits totaling the sum of 1,676,371.50 meticals, an amount resulting from the marketing of its agricultural and livestock products during seven consecutive campaigns. This information was disclosed last weekend, during the course of a social gathering held there to mark the seventh anniversary of the creation of that production unit.

This agricultural-livestock production unit, belonging to OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], was created in 1978, its members being women who, until that year, had been producing on individual farms for their self-sufficiency.

Comprising the cooperative are 58 women residing in different sections of Machava. Their integration into that collective production unit was due to the mobilization work done by the OMM.

Based on information collected by our reporter, it was noted that one of the main activities decided as a priority after the creation of the cooperative was the development of agricultural production as a means of helping to combat hunger.

The second most important task was to start breeding small species of animals, in what constitutes part of the program to diversify its activities.

As some cooperative members remarked, the growth that has occurred is a response to the mobilization work done by the OMM in the city of Maputo.

The subjects of our interviews did not fail to cite the contribution which that collective production unit can (and is) making to combat hunger, one of the priorities decided by the FRELIMO Party's Fourth Congress.

Showing What They Produce

Showing what they produce to their relatives and to other citizens was the decision made by the cooperative members. Taking advantage of the date marking

the seventh anniversary of the creation of the cooperative, a social gathering was organized, attended by relatives and other guests.

This was also the first time than any of the cooperative members had taken her husband, son, grandson or other relatives to the site. This event represented a unique occasion in the lives of those peasant women gathered for production in a collective fashion.

Participating in the social gathering was the OMM secretary general, Salome Moiane, and the secretary of this mass organization for the city of Maputo, Cristina Tembe, as well as other party cadres from this city.

Moreover, it was noted that the program of festivities included a visit to all the cooperative's sections, thereby providing more detailed information to the visitors on the cooperative's activities.

Throughout the ceremony, there was no lack of presentations of several aspects of our cultural heritage by groups from the OMM in the No 7 urban district of the Kenneth Kaunda agricultural cooperative, the children from the 7 April day-care center and the Makwaiela group from Vidreira.

The OMM's secretary general congratulated the cooperative members there present on the success that they had achieved, claiming that the victory being celebrated on that occasion was possible thanks to the FRELIMO Party's correct leadership.

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CSO: 3442/417

MOZAMBIQUE

AGREEMENT ALLOWS BRAZILIANS TO WORK ON URBAN PROJECTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the State Secretariat of Physical Planning of Brazil and the Executive Council of the City of Maputo was signed recently in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Among other things, the agreement calls for sending, within a brief period of time, a team of technicians to work in various urban development sectors in the nation's capital.

This information was provided to our reporter yesterday by Alberto Massavanhane, chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo, shortly after he landed at the international airport in Maputo, after having visited Brazil for nearly 3 weeks.

The chairman of the City of Maputo Executive Council left Mozambique bound for Brazil on 15 August, at the invitation of the governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Commenting on the purposes of the visit, Alberto Massavanhane claimed that they had been fulfilled, because there are great opportunities for some Mozambican cities to achieve a close bond with some Brazilian cities.

The chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo remarked: "In the meetings that we held with the authorities in the Brazilian cities, it was agreed that the cities of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and Belo Horizonte should intensify their cooperative relations with the cities of Beira, Maputo, Quelimane and Tete or Inhambane, respectively."

Alberto Massavanhane explained that, in the selection of cities of the two countries for the intensification of relations, the features of each of the cities were taken into account.

During its stay in Brazil, the Mozambican delegation visited the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Brasilia, Salvador and Belo Horizonte. While visiting each of these cities, the Mozambican delegation held meetings with the respective authorities, pertaining to the friendly, cooperative relations that exist between the municipalities of those cities and the Executive Council of the City of Maputo.

The delegation included the director of construction and urban development, the assistant director of urban services and the deputy from the City of Maputo Assembly, engineer Eduardo Fung.

According to Alberto Massavanhane, all the mayors of the municipalities visited expressed a desire to render material and human assistance in connection with the cleaning of cities.

2909

CSO: 3442/416

MOZAMBIQUE

DELEGATION PARTICIPATES IN MILAN CRIME PREVENTION CONGRESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Reports received from Rome by AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] note that the Mozambican delegation which took part in the Seventh International Congress on Crime Prevention and Combat, in Milan, Italy, starting on 23 August, considered the armed banditry in Mozambique to be a crime organized by the imperialists, through the South African regime.

In its remarks delivered on 30 August, the Mozambican delegation also described apartheid as the Nazism of the present age, stating that therefore it should be combated by all mankind, as it was in the past.

The Mozambican delegation pointed out that apartheid is the main cause for the destabilization of the independent countries in the southern part of Africa, including Mozambique.

The Mozambican delegation claimed that the battle being waged by the South African people, under the leadership of ANC [African National Congress], will end victoriously, because it is just.

Another action considered to be criminal by the Mozambican delegation is the looting of the natural resources of Third World countries being done by the multinationals, including the payment of starvation wages to the workers of those same countries.

The pollution of those same nations resulting from the failure to apply proper safety measures on the part of those multinationals was also regarded as another crime by the Mozambican delegation.

To correct the financial and economic inequality that typifies the world of today, the Mozambican delegation issued a vigorous appeal to the nations of the entire world to establish a new international economic order; and said that it believed that a mutually advantageous cooperation among the countries would be the only method capable of leading humans to the attainment of peace, if they want harmonious development.

The Mozambican delegation to that international forum also observed that most of the crime problems affecting Africa were a legacy from the former colonial powers.

The Mozambican address was delivered based on the title, "The new dimensions of crime in the context of development: challenge for the future."

The International Congress on Crime Prevention and Combat is taking place under the auspices of the United Nations.

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CSO: 3442/416

MOZAMBIQUE

WEST GERMAN ORGANIZATION FINANCES ELECTRICIANS' COURSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] A total of 40 auto electricians will be trained as first class operators if they manage to keep up with the course that will be offered by the Mozambique Diesel Electric enterprise in Maputo, starting in October. This course, which has the backing of the State Secretariat of Highway Transportation, was financed by a donation from the West German organization GTZ.

The flawed technical assistance for most vehicles is one of the factors that have led to the immobilization of so many of them, throughout the entire country. The electrical system of an automotive vehicle is a complex one, which demands scientific and technical knowledge on the part of those operating them.

In fact, what happens most of the time is that the electrical components are dealt with superficially, based on limited, empirical information.

An auto electrician must be a fully qualified technician, and this is the view of those promoting this course, which has an extensive work plan. To give an idea of the serious nature of this course, suffice it to say that only individuals with minimal qualifications of a sixth grade education may enroll in it, and the course lasts 4 years.

David Spence, general director of Mozambique Diesel Electric, remarked: "We shall begin the enrollment with 10 students who, after they complete the first stage, will be followed by 10 more, and so on, until we reach a total of 40 students on different levels."

The enterprise's technical director, Orlando Ermitao, noted: "We are still waiting for the enrollment of five candidates for this initial group. Entreposto [warehouse company] has already enrolled two persons, and our own enterprise, two more, and Sobrauto is going to send us one student. Hence, we still have vacancies, that we must fill during the next few days."

As those individuals reported, the course will start with theoretical classes and the basic benchwork, following which it will continue with increasingly complex instruction, at all times accompanied by theoretical classes.

Entering in rotation, in groups of 10, at the end of 3 years a total of 40 students will have simultaneously attended the courses, specializing in the Bosch electrical system which currently equips nearly 60 percent of the country's vehicles.

According to David Spence and Orlando Ermitao, the State Secretariat of Highway Transportation has followed this initiative with care and concern, and has lent it all the necessary backing. The only thing needed now is for the enterprises to devote more attention to it, enrolling their candidates.

2909

CSO: 3442/417

MOZAMBIQUE

DOS SANTOS SPEAKS TO INFORMATION WORKERS IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The member of the Politbureau of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee and leader of Sofala Province, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, recently paid a working visit to the enterprises and agencies subordinate to the Provincial Directorate of Information in the city of Beira. It was a visit aimed at probing the nature of the informational work in the province, how it is done, with what resources and what prospects there are for its development.

After visiting DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, and the agencies of NOTICIAS, RM [Radio Mozambique], INC and INLD, Marcelino dos Santos met with the information workers at the Novocine movie theater. Presenting what he termed a summary of that visit, the Sofala Province leader remarked:

"We have come to talk, to discuss information in its various aspects, in order to view all together how we shall have to continue the informational work, and how we must develop the informational work. Of course, one particular aspect is my own concern, as head of the province; it is my concern to become familiar with information and to find out how both the party and the government, here in Sofala Province, can better contribute to the progress of your work."

This simple manner of starting the dialogue immediately created a healthy atmosphere, conducive to dialogue, and the depth of the treatment given to the multifaceted status of information in this part of the country was due to that fact. It was actually a remarkable opportunity that we had to converse quite openly and frankly about our problems, our work, what we are and what we want to be: a conversation among journalists headed by Marcelino dos Santos who, as everyone knows, is one of the preeminent figures on the political and intellectual chess board of this young republic of ours, which he himself helped to construct, with his toil and intellect.

It was as if he wanted to tell us that he was not here to make an assessment of his visit, much less to tell us that he brought with him the solution to our problems; but rather that, at this precise time, the political and organizational offensive was being resumed in the information sector, so that all of us would be responsible for the manner in which "this information business" should operate in Mozambique. Marcelino dos Santos commented: "Perhaps as

you are in the habit of doing at meetings to prepare annual plans, perhaps at one of those meetings it may be possible for me, too, to hear voices debating the problems of information: the major problems, the minor problems, the essential problems, and the secondary problems of information."

Then that prominent leader discussed the work being done by the newspaper DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE, as an organ of national scope, stressing that we would do well not to forget that "The newspaper has its headquarters in Beira, the provincial capital of Sofala; and hence, naturally, it must have an effect on certain specific matters pertaining to the central section of the country."

Marcelino dos Santos then went on to describe some experiences in the armed struggle for national liberation and the role played by the information sector in the overall context of the struggle. It was during the course of the account of this experience that Marcelino dos Santos discussed, although without an intention of being exhaustive, the role of radio during the current phase of building socialism in Mozambique. It may be fitting here to note that Radio Mozambique in Beira has broadcasts in seven languages, namely, Portuguese, Sena, Ndau, Nyanja, Ajawa, Swahili and Maconde. The leader of the province remarked: "In all these languages, there is an opportunity for us to converse, to hold discussions and to probe deeply into what the content of all those broadcasts should be."

In this connection, it is important to mention that, during the visit to the Radio Mozambique agency, Marcelino dos Santos was informed on the work being done aimed at creating, during a first phase, the embryo of what is intended to become the Native Languages Group. Marcelino dos Santos spoke at length with the announcers for the native language broadcasts, becoming informed of the problems that they are confronting resulting mainly from the fact that, up until now, the study of native languages in Mozambique has not yet made significant progress.

Marcelino dos Santos observed: "There is no doubt that one of the leading features of our personality is language, precisely; and all the more so for in a society such as ours, which is also very much an oral society, language plays a major role in the dissemination of our cultural values. It translates the record that our memories have of what our cultural reality is."

The initiative of the workers at Radio Mozambique's Beira agency, to contact older people familiar with native languages, so that, together, the way may be paved for an increasingly greater probing into the understanding of our native languages, was interpreted by Marcelino dos Santos as "the result of your probing, your own work, which for that very reason reflects the high level at which you have assumed, both professionally and politically as well, what constitutes our responsibility."

Discussing the cinema, the Sofala leader began by noting that, in this province, "we are not making films yet, but nothing tells us that we cannot do so. All of us must get together, so that people may talk, discuss and find out whether this too might be an opportunity that presents itself, with a certain amount of viability now, for all of us here in Sofala Province."

Marcelino dos Santos urged the information workers to release their capacity for initiative, in the search for solutions to the current problems with which we are struggling. In this connection, he emphasized the responsibility borne by information for the dynamic development of the country's political, economic, social and cultural activity. That member of the Politbureau remarked: "A major effort must still be made so that all of us may believe that it is our obligation to totally assume the right to decide and to make our own destiny. We must strive to make every Mozambican really believe that he is responsible for the way in which political affairs are to progress in Mozambique; that he is responsible for the way in which economic affairs are to progress in Mozambique; he must believe that he is responsible and has the ability to decide on how social affairs are to progress in Mozambique."

Marcelino dos Santos stressed: "You bear the responsibility, because it is you who are information; because you are the ones who report the news on events to all Mozambican citizens. It is the way in which you are capable of reporting the news on events that you will be able to contribute, more or less, toward stimulating the spirit and capacity for initiative. This responsibility is a responsibility of the information workers."

He continued: "When you report the news on events that are occurring in the areas of agriculture, health, education and transportation, the news on events that are occurring in the realm of the war against the armed bandits, you are bringing to all of us a better understanding, better information and a better ability for each of us in his own sector to act on the reality, to transform it and to put it in the correct process of development."

The leader of Sofala Province concluded his address with the same symbolic gesture with which he had introduced the summary of his visit to the various centers of our activity, by saying: "Now you will have an opportunity to devise the plan for 1986. Probe deeply into these problems, advance in this process with clear vision; indicate and propose tasks, so that you may be able to achieve an increasingly high standing in the process of really making information a fundamental weapon, an essential tool for raising the political consciousness of the Mozambican people."

When Marcelino dos Santos stopped talking, one sensed a rather different atmosphere in that Novocine room. As had been expected, the meeting with the old Kalungano had proven fruitful. Everyone wanted to continue hearing that always firm but nonetheless melodious voice which, at one point, when he was talking about the news of events, seemed to us like hearing a poetry recital. And, after all, it is this simple way of stating things that makes the message more accessible and, for the case in question, more activating. And let there be no doubt that, the more the news on events is prepared on the basis of this simple manner of stating things, the more it will be, we can rightfully claim, more activating.

2909

CSO: 3442/417

MOZAMBIQUE

PROMISING MARKETING CAMPAIGN SEEN FOR NORTH TETE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Although the lack of products to back up the agricultural marketing prevails in the Maravia District of Tete, the campaign is progressing normally, and in a very promising manner, as reports from this district indicate. At present, the purchase of surplus products from the population is under way in three of Maravia's largest producing areas, namely, Uncanha, Malowera and the locality-headquarters of Fingoe.

A positive indicator of the promising way in which the marketing campaign is proceeding in that area of North Tete is the fact that, within nearly 2 months, AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] was able to purchase of 490 tons of corn, 3 of beans, and 1 of sunflowers and sorghum, in addition to sizable amounts of peanuts, rice, sesame and nhemba beans.

Some of the reasons explaining this massive involvement of the population in the campaign are: the fact that the family sector, the most predominant, increased its growing areas during the previous campaign and, at the same time it was also possible to accrue greater yields, as a result of the rainfall which had a timely effect.

The AGRICOM agent in that district also disclosed that the joint effort made by the population and the state authorities in opening paths, building small bridges and providing other conditions has been an additional deciding factor.

"The party and state authorities played an active role in mobilizing the peasants for their involvement in the campaign, as a means of contributing to the assistance for the populations of other areas of the province stricken by the drought." This was the explanation given by the AGRICOM agent, commenting on the work done by the state authorities in connection with the campaign.

Apart from that political work with the peasants, the AGRICOM agent acknowledged, however, that, while some work was done, an individual effort was also expended by the peasants themselves, because, "It is a tradition among the population in this area to play an active role in the marketing campaigns, since it is through them that the peasants manage to acquire the products that they need most."

Despite a campaign regarded as positive in Maravia, the transportation area has not measured up to this success. According to the AGRICOM agent, nearly half of the products marketed at the stationary posts are still being held there, running the risk of spoiling, particularly during the rainy period that is approaching.

According to reports from Tete, because of the lack of transportation, vast amounts of corn have been held in Maravia District since last year. Although there is an almost complete lack of vehicles to remove products throughout the province, the fuel shortage is another aggravating factor, and the popular solution of resorting to animal-hauled carts has not always managed to resolve this crisis.

2909

CSO: 3442/419

16 October 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIAL STATUTE FOR STATE ENTERPRISES DECREED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 10

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique has decreed the official statute for five national enterprises in the foreign trade area, as a means of dealing with the increasing complexity and greater specialization that our foreign trade relations have imposed.

Officially established were the National Export Enterprise (ENACOMO), the Consumer Goods Import Enterprise (IMBEC), the Electric, Electronic and Household Electric Equipment Import and Distribution Enterprise (INTERELECTRA), the Industrial Equipment Foreign Trade Enterprise (INTERMAQUINA) and the Metal Import and Distribution Enterprise (INTERMETAL).

The National Export Enterprise (ENACOMO) will be engaged in export activity in general, carrying out on the domestic and foreign markets all the commercial and prospecting operations which prove suitable for its purpose. The establishment fund assigned to it has been set at 200 million meticals.

As decreed by the Council of Ministers, ENACOMO, which has its headquarters in Maputo, is a state enterprise of national scope, under the superintendency of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Consumer Goods Import Enterprise (IMBEC) will engage in importing goods and products to be used for the regular supply of the population, as well as raw materials for the textile and clothing industry. This enterprise is endowed with an establishment fund of 444 million meticals.

IMBEC has its headquarters in the nation's capital, and is an enterprise of national scope, provided with legal status, and administrative and financial autonomy, under the superintendency of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Electric, Electronic and Household Electric Equipment Import and Distributions Enterprise (INTERELECTRA) will engage in importing and distributing high and low voltage electrical equipment, electronic apparatus, telecommunications equipment and household electrical appliances. It has an establishment fund of 84 million meticals.

INTERMAQUINA (the Industrial Equipment Foreign Trade Enterprise) has as its purpose the exporting of products of the light, metallurgical, light electro-mechanical, electrotechnical and refrigerating industries. It will work on the importing of industrial equipment and products, specifically, for refrigeration, compressed air, protection and security, tools and machine tools. It is provided with an establishment fund of 190 million meticals.

The Metal Import and Distribution Enterprise (INTERMETAL) will engage in activities involving the import and distribution of ferrous and non-ferrous metal raw materials and bonding elements. Its establishment fund is 210 million meticals.

2909

CSO: 3442/416

MOZAMBIQUE

MAFAMBISSE SUGAR FACTORY RECOVERING FROM PAST ILLS

Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Aug 85 pp 8-9

[Article by Daniel Cuambe: "All Obstructions Must be Removed Without Fail by Harvest Time"]

[Text] From an extremely serious and difficult situation, from the organizational, disciplinary and labor point of view, the Mozambique Sugar Factory (AM) located in Mafambisse, district of Dondo, unlike the picture it presented a little more than a month ago, at this moment is moving more surely, notwithstanding the seriousness and the drama with which some problems persist and present themselves, with prospects of success toward the harvest.

Scheduled to begin operations between the end of August and beginning of September, the harvest this time is being carefully prepared, the object of a timely analysis of all the factors, including those which may appear insignificant. All those things are the palpable results of the work of the high-level delegations of the leadership of the Province of Sofala and the Ministry of Agriculture, headed respectively by Marcelino dos Santos and Joao dos Santos Ferreira.

Discontent, lack of a sharp sense of organization and scheduling was firmly ensconced in the Mozambique Sugar Factory, which led to disobedience and negligence, turning the factory into a world of spider webs, filth and dust covering sensitive and sophisticated equipment, theft in the offices and the destruction of miscellaneous machinery, in short, sabotage.

The aforementioned delegations came to the AM because all those problems seriously threatened the harvest, and if it is not done this year, the results would extend for another 3 or 4 years, primarily in the agricultural technical field, according to experts on the subject. Also, Marcelino dos Santos, at a mass meeting declared: "Whatever fate has in store, this year the cane must be cut and that is our basic problem at this moment."

Labor Force

When we visited Mafambisse nearly 5 weeks ago, much was said about a shortage of seasonal manpower for the rural area. Fifteen hundred men are needed and at this time there are only 400. "It is necessary to invent ideas so that the 1,100 who are needed will appear," recommended Marcelino dos Santos at the time.

Initially the problem was viewed from only one point of view. This means finding those who are needed for cutting cane elsewhere.

Then the government of the province of Sofala assumed the responsibility of supporting the enterprise in miscellaneous supplies, with a view to insuring manpower, primarily in the harvest phase.

An exhaustive survey and analysis of the problem led to solutions at a higher level. It began to be said in various working sessions that a maximum of manpower should be sent to the fields. It appeared impossible but it happened.

Let us see: Of a total of 800 workers in the administrative area, it was concluded that 300 could be perfectly dispensed with without any type of harm; nearly 300 relocated elsewhere in such a way as to get a maximum yield from them. This means that the administrative services can function perfectly well without half of the total number it had previously. Then there is the possibility of sending scores of surplus workers to the fields.

More examples of this operation show us that the Department of Internal Administration (DAI), which has 160 employees at this time, is capable of dispensing at will with 90 of them and the general directorate, which had 55 men in the office, has reduced its personnel to 18.

Obviously this situation was inherited from an organizational structure which was not adapted to reality and much less to the volume of production, taking into consideration that all those persons were placed in those positions numerically in terms of annual sugar tonnage, which as we have already said in previous articles has declined significantly.

The National Sugar Institute (INA) and the directorate general of the enterprise were given the responsibility of coming up immediately with an organizational structure for the factory in terms of technical and human availabilities.

Cases were also found in the structure of vacancies without the personnel to fill them, which caused some departments to function outside the organization.

Factory: Another Sensitive Point

"We cannot turn our eyes away from this behavior," said Joao dos Santos once when he saw what the factory was like inside.

As we said at the beginning, filth prevailed. Equipment with only a few years of use was deteriorating, the floor unrecognizable, rust, lack of maintenance. We were even told of cases of negligence, which lacked very little of being true cases of sabotage of machinery, where they knew of breakdowns when the machines were still capable of giving years of service.

The manufacturing sector is practically being rehabilitated with the help of a South African company, TECSERVICE. However, Joao dos Santos Ferreira, the minister of agriculture, warned: "If we remain dependent on foreign support we are going to fail. We are in a situation where we must see what we can do without waiting for someone else."

This warning by this official was the result of it having been necessary to establish methods which make possible a greater contact and a correct relationship between foreign and national technicians, adopting efficient and beneficial work methods.

With the identification of the critical points in repairs caused by the delay in arrival of equipment, for which TECSERVICE is responsible, at a work session between that company and national personnel, a timetable for operations was established, explaining what must be done in the Mozambique Sugar Factory until the beginning of the harvest.

The National Sugar Institute and the Directorate-general of the enterprise were made responsible for maintaining a watch over compliance with the dates of repairs, whose progress varied considerably due to the organizational reasons already mentioned.

The Situation in the Rural Area

This year the cane has to be cut. This is the slogan with respect to the situation in the rural area. The cutting of an area estimated at 3,300 hectares is scheduled for the coming harvest; of these, 1,700 hectares have a yield of 30 to 40 tons per hectare, which is significantly low.

Also in 1985, an area of 400 hectares will be replanted, of which 130 have already been completed, there remaining 5,560 hectares with the old cane of around 15 to 16 years of age.

Those are some of the figures in the agricultural area, a long green carpet which stretches from the area near the factory, covering a total area of nearly 11,000 hectares.

The tens of peasants who work there, are faced with cane damaged by a disease called "fungus" and another called "borer," which necessarily reduced the yields which could be called normal.

Engineer Alberto de Sousa Refo, director of Agronomy, explained to us that "the rural area is sick" because there is very little help due to the lack of skilled technicians capable of caring for the large canefields. The entire structure has been harmed by a succession of directors of the branch and by workers who are unaccustomed to working on the land with technical agricultural methods.

Also in the rural area, it is noted that irrigation ditches are silted up and pipes for irrigation are all broken.

According to engineer Refo, the great dispersion of the canefields throughout the rural area makes it difficult to do the careful work required, and the transportation available for the leaders in the rural area is insignificant.

Many of those problems cannot be resolved in the short term, taking into consideration that attention is all turned generally to the cutting of cane.

There is however, the planting of a projected area of 200 hectares of nurseries, of which no fewer than 116 have already been planted up until a few days ago.

Meanwhile, the partial cleaning of irrigation canals and all the drainage canals was recommended, as well as the rehabilitation of the system of protective dikes, which were damaged by floods.

Other Crops and the Family Sector

The Mozambique Sugar Factory is going to start an agricultural program for resolving the problems of hunger in the midst of the enterprise first, and in the region later.

Studies made in Mafambisse conclude that the characteristics of the soil and its availabilities allow the planting of rice in an area of 1,600 hectares, and beans in an area of 700.

It was also advocated that for taking maximum advantage of the water pumping station in Mutua, large areas of land around it, splendid low zones, should be given to the family sector, who would no longer have to face droughts, thus increasing their rates of production.

This measure, which it is expected will have a great impact, is also going to resolve the "old" problem of manpower, which in time of hunger leaves the region, moving to areas which are minimally productive, or creating small farms around the factory, which does not resolve the basic problem, which is that of producing not only for self-consumption but on a large scale.

It is recalled that when Marcelino dos Santos made his first visit to Mafambisse, that official said that state enterprises had already been given the task of contributing to supplying the region in which they are located and to producing for the food self-sufficiency of its workers.

This is the prospect that is going to guide the other crops, the family and the cooperative sector in the Mozambique Sugar Factory.

Agricultural Machinery and Transportation: the Backbone

Everything may be ready for beginning the harvest but transportation is its backbone!

Since it has been confirmed that there is no specific plan for repairs and that there are serious situations of relationships between officials and a generalized lack of discipline, which as a result generates "a notable endangering of the repairs scheduled for the harvest," some measures were taken such as that of naming a chief of the department capable of resolving the irregularities mentioned.

The National Sugar Institute and the directorate-general of the Mozambique Sugar Factory rescheduled the plans of repairs of the trailers for carrying the cane, and it is expected that the technical work by TECSERVICE aimed at accelerating that action will be completed, at the same time that the National Sugar Industry guaranteed the acquisition and immediate delivery of the materials lacking for concluding those operations.

At the same time, a technician from Maputo will come to Mafambisse to help in the work.

The high level delegations which worked at the Mozambique Sugar Factory concluded that many vices reside in the midst of some workers and officials in the transportation sector. Among them must be pointed out those known in popular jargon as "sidelines," whose existence is only possible by stealing materials and surpluses of the enterprise.

To cap the climax, it is general knowledge among the workers that the wire fence around the sector was cut in a zone through which miscellaneous parts can be diverted. "No one has said anything on this lack of shame. This is very symptomatic and means that there are many hidden things here involving many people, therefore, since many are benefitted, silence is very possible," commented a member of the delegation.

"We need 60 trailers and there are still 40 to be repaired," said the people in charge of that sector, who admitted that despite the fact that the trailers needed have already been acquired and are on the way to Mafambisse, there remains the problem of tires, metal sheets and oxygen, components, which according to a high official of the delegation, "will be resolved in time so that they will not be lacking during the harvest."

Reanalysis of in-depth Problems

The National Sugar Institute and the directorate generals of the enterprises of the branch should, within an undefined time period, reanalyze all the in-depth programs of the branch, based on the work done recently at the Mozambique Sugar Factory (AM), according to decisions of Mafambisse.

As of now, and for the operativeness of the National Sugar Institute during the sugar harvest this year, aimed equally at providing a more effective help, the leadership personnel of that body will be directly assigned to sugar units without giving up their main responsibilities.

Pursuant to the conclusions of Mafambisse, all sugar units must permanently reorganize their sectors, taking into consideration that the main question must be the proper assignment and use of the labor force.

The results of the exhaustive work performed at the Mozambique Sugar Factory are of valid application for the other enterprises, where there is a complete need to have a leadership with technical and political authority and with a sensitivity for detecting anything that may turn into an obstacle for the sugar industry.

There are a number of organizational factors to take into consideration, mainly in the system of supply of basic articles and various other articles for the workers, which in Mafambisse, because of the vulnerability and fragility of the mechanism installed, gave way to diversions [of articles] which led to a climate of discontent in the enterprise.

The Sofala leader was very incisive when he made the workers of the enterprise generally responsible for the situation we found in the sugar factory, citing as an example the fact that repairs that should have been done in only 2 days took a week.

But this action was also the object of a severe criticism by Marcelo dos Santos because it reflected the poor impression of some of the workers as to what a state enterprise is, the interests it serves, who owns it and who should be making sure it is worthwhile.

There is great confidence on the starting of the harvest. Latest information received by us says that the factory sector is at this time ready to advance at the cost of long hours of uninterrupted work, where the lack of a single technician during a certain period of the day or night can put in doubt a number of coordinated actions.

8908

CSO: 3442/412

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SYNTHETIC FUEL POTENTIAL--The use of natural gas in Mozambique raises difficult problems of strategy for the Maputo government, problems which derive from the opportunity for its industrial use, particularly in the production of methanol, taking into consideration that the alternative would be to send it to zones of greater population density through a long and expensive pipeline. Natural gas reserves in Mozambique are located in the Rovuma River Basin the extreme northern part of the country, and more to the south in Pande. Even to transport the gas from Pande to Maputo would take a 700-kilometer pipeline costing an estimated \$300 million to \$400 million. An investment of similar size would also be necessary for building a methanol plant--a synthetic liquid fuel already produced, for example, in Brazil--for producing 600,000 to 700,000 tons per year. To get an idea of the size, it is enough to say that this methanol production could replace 400,000 tons of petroleum, which means nearly half of the consumption foreseen for all the countries of SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] in 1990. The largest plan presented up to date by Angola for the electric power sector within the framework of the SADCC, aroused a generalized interest among all the donating countries in the recent conference of Mbabane in Swaziland. That plan is aimed at the linking of the electrical systems of the north, center and south and foresees the possibilities of providing electricity to Namibia after the independence of that country. The largest part of electric power is produced in the northern part of the country by means of the dams of Cambambe and Mabulas, but it is foreseen that with the conclusion of the Kapanda Dam, power production will be greatly increased, making the linkage of the three systems even more necessary. Another plan presented by Angola within the framework of the SADCC, is aimed at finishing the Gove Dam on the Cuene River, whose estimated cost is \$2 million. With the conclusion of the Kapande and Gove Dams, and the linkage of the three distribution systems, Angola will soon be able to export electric power in case conditions of political stability are established. [Text] [Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 23-29 Aug 85 p 24] 8908

RENAMO TO DISTRIBUTE KORAN--Ordered by RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] a million copies of the Koran were printed in Portuguese in Lisbon. They are to be distributed in the People's Republic of Mozambique, specifically the areas of military influence of that movement. The order was made and completely finished months ago in the greatest of secrecy, several printing companies of medium and small size being used for the purpose. The selection of the Koran reveals the religious nature which appears present in the psychological warfare directed by RENAMO. It would also demonstrate the support that RENAMO is to receive through Muslim means in addition to that which is normally attributed

to U.S., European and South African sectors. [Text] [Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 56] 8908

PORTUGUESE AID DIVERTED--Sources linked to religious organizations active in Mozambique have warned Portuguese authorities that on previous occasions of help from that country, some goods, primarily destined for humanitarian aid, have been diverted for military purposes. [Text] [Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 56] 8908

PEMBA MERCHANTS OFFER AID--Merchants from the city of Pemba, in Cabo Delgado Province, have offered to provide all the necessary assistance in the form of money, clothing and construction materials to aid the population of the communal village of Catapua, in the locality of Meloco, Montepuez District. The initiative emerged after a meeting held in Pemba recently, at which the party's secretary of economy in the city, Anselmo Dias Manica, explained to the merchants and workers of the provincial directorates the precarious status of clothing and housing among the population of Catapua, recently released from the armed bandits' bondage. On his recent working visit to Montepuez District, the leader of Cabo Delgado Province, Alberto Chipande, was in Catapua, where he toured the nearly 18 kilometers which comprised the enemy's bases. Mahomed Zacar Osman, one of the merchants, told the correspondent from the Office of News Media that this type of contribution was a good thing, and that he was interested in participating, from the standpoint of reducing the distress of the population which has lost everything as a result of the armed bandits' activities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 3] 2909

BUZI SUCCESSFUL MARKETING CAMPAIGN--During the current agricultural marketing campaign, 120 tons of rice, 96 of corn and 3 of sunflowers have been marketed by AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] in the district of Buzi, in Sofala. The success of the campaign is due to the method adopted to redistribute the marketing goals for each of the private participants in the region. Concurrently, the system of trading posts for the peasants' surplus products was expanded from 10 to 18, following the experience gained last year, during the cashew nut marketing campaign. According to the AGRICOM agent, one of the difficulties being confronted by the sector in Buzi District is related to the lack of storage facilities; it is currently using the warehouse of the local Executive Council, which will soon be overstocked. To reinforce the present agricultural marketing campaign, AGRICOM has just received several items for barter, as an official of the sector in Buzi District disclosed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 3] 2909

MAFALALA HAS NEW GD--Since last weekend, the Mafalala section has had a new Mobilizing Group [GD]. Making the new rank and file political structure official is part of the effort to revitalize the rank and file organs which has been under way in that area for some time. As our correspondent writes, the

ceremony making it official was witnessed by over 500 people residing in the section. Appointed for the new structure were Jose Machava and Abrao Carlos Manganhela, named to the positions of secretary and assistant secretary, respectively. On this occasion, the residents of that population area contributed 3,000 meticals for the section's Vigilance Group fund. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 85 p 2] 2909

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS' VISIT--This afternoon, seven journalists from various countries who are participating in a seminar organized by the Emergency Office of the United Nations Organization for Aid to the African Countries will arrive in Maputo. These news professionals, who will remain in our country for over 3 days, are paying a visit aimed at collecting information on the problems stemming from natural disasters. During their stay in Mozambique, the journalists will visit Inhambane Province and meet with the Mozambican authorities to discuss matters relating to the problems involved in the situation caused by natural disasters. One of the meetings will be held with the director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane. The group includes one Japanese journalist, two from the United States, one from Finland, one from Denmark and one from Great Britain, as well as an official from the United Nations Organization Department of Information. The essential aim of the visit is to make the public in the countries of each of the journalists aware of the problem of hunger in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 85 p 8] 2909

MACHEL SALUTES BULGARIAN REVOLUTION--President Samora Machel sent a message of congratulations to his Bulgarian counterpart, Todor Zhivkov, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, which we are reprinting in its entirety: "It is with immense gratification that I convey to you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, and to the people and government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Mozambican people, the FRELIMO Party, the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and myself, personally, the warmest congratulations on the commemoration of the 41st anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The victory of the Bulgarian socialist revolution on 9 September 1944, a corollary of the Bulgarian people's just, heroic battle against Hitler's Nazi-Fascism, marked the beginning of the building of a Bulgaria which, throughout its 41 years of freedom has attained decisive victories in the social and economic areas, and is a secure backer of the liberation struggles of oppressed peoples. It is our conviction that the bonds of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity, and the cooperation which exists between us, will intensify increasingly, for the benefit of our peoples, parties and governments. Allow me, esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on this happy occasion, to convey to you our wishes for good health and long life for yourself, as well as new and greater success for the fraternal Bulgarian people." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 1] 2909

NEW DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COURTS--Ministerial documents published in recent Bulletins of the Republic have announced the creation of District People's Courts in various parts of Tete and Zambezia Provinces. Those documents, signed by the

minister of justice, Ussumane Aly Dauto, create District People's Courts in Zumbo, in Maravia, Zambezia; in Mopeia, Pemba; and in Maganja da Costa, Zambezia. With the creation of the judicial organs, the Municipal Courts of those districts are abolished, and their personnel and furnishings will become part of the secretariats and assets of the new courts. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 10] 2909

CREDIT AGREEMENTS RATIFIED--According to the Bulletin of the Republic, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique has just ratified two credit agreements and an accord on cooperation, concluded between the Mozambican Government and Italian and French institutions, and with the Kuwait Fund. The Council of Ministers ratified the credit agreement concluded with Medio Credito Centrale of Italy, signed on 18 June of this year, for financing the purchase of equipment and services for the port of Maputo. It ratified the credit agreement concluded with Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique of France, signed last July to finance the project to support the 1985-86 agricultural and livestock marketing campaigns. The Council of Ministers ratified the accord on financing concluded between the Mozambican Government and the Kuwait Fund, signed last June to finance technical assistance and equipment for the National Directorate of Ports and Railroads railway project. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 10] 2909

MILITARY TRAINING FOR DRIVERS--Mario Machungo, leader of the province of Zambezia, urged transportation and technical assistance enterprises to organize to serve customers better. The director of Zambesia, was speaking at the close of the meeting of the Expanded Consultative Council of the Provincial Directorate of Highway Transportation held last week in Quelimane. That member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, also recommended that all workers of the highway transportation sector should receive military training. Machungo also said that the military training of highway transportation workers would allow the neutralization of any enemy attacks and would insure greater safety in the movement of vehicles. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Aug 85 p 2] 8908

CHINGOZI AIRPORT REPAIRS--The Chingozi Airport at Tete is undergoing some repairs, it was reported yesterday by RADIO MOZAMBIQUE. According to the source, a local maintenance enterprise is repairing runway illumination so as to provide greater visibility to the airport and facilitate aerial navigation. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Aug 85 p 3] 8908

CSO: 3442/412

NAMIBIA

SWAPO CALLS FOR 'ATTACK' ON PRETORIA'S GARRISONS

EA191129 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] We comment on the fascist invasion of Angola.

The devilish South African regime on Monday once again carried out a massive invasion of Angola. The latest raid against the People's Republic of Angola, coming after similar fascist actions by the Botha regime into Botswana and a commando raid in the Cabinda Province of Angola in recent months, makes it clear that South Africa is set to intensify its destabilization campaign against the Frontline states. Using Namibia as a launching pad, the racist Botha regime has repeatedly committed acts of aggression against Angola and in the process it has caused extensive damage and destruction to life and property.

For more than 3 years, the Pretoria regime has occupied parts of southern Angola. During all of South Africa's terrorist actions against Angola, the generals in Pretoria often claim to be conducting a so-called hot-pursuit operation against SWAPO forces. However, the people of Angola, the Frontline states, and the international community as a whole have come to realize that racist South Africa, acting on behalf of American imperialism, is dead set on overthrowing the legitimate Government of Angola.

It goes without saying that the invasion of Angola cannot be justified and is contrary to international law. Racist South Africa has for several years been engaged in a systematic campaign of destabilization of neighboring independent African states. In all its efforts aimed at consolidating its illegal occupation of Namibia and its inhuman apartheid policy at home, the fascist Pretoria regime has embarked upon a policy of sowing panic among the Frontline states with the aim of cowing them to abandon their support for the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa.

It is ridiculous for the terrorist generals in Pretoria to claim that their unwarranted invasion of Angola stems from the so-called hot-pursuit operation against the SWAPO combatants. It should be made clear to fascist Botha and his blood-spilling generals that since the launching of the armed struggle in Namibia in 1956, SWAPO forces have been fighting right inside the Namibian territory.

Our combatants are based in Namibia where the war for national liberation is gaining momentum each passing day. SWAPO has no soldier or military base

outside Namibia. The enemy of the Namibian people is based in our country and there is no way that SWAPO can deploy its combatants in a friendly independent country. The everyday duty of every SWAPO combatant is to engage the fascist South African troops on Namibian soil for the liberation of our motherland. In the face of the latest massive invasion of Angola by terrorist South Africa, SWAPO calls upon the international community to demand the immediate withdrawal of fascist South African troops from Angolan soil.

Mere condemnation of racist South Africa's acts of subversion and destabilization is not enough. The People's Republic of Angola should be given necessary assistance by all peace-loving nations of the world to enable her rebuff racist South Africa's terrorist acts of destabilization, protect her territorial integrity and consolidate her effort for economic reconstruction. Comprehensive mandatory sanctions must be imposed on apartheid South Africa by all those who cherish the ideals of peace, security and freedom.

It should be made clear to the imperialists in Washington and London who have over the years supported and defended fascist South Africa that every dollar, pound, mark or franc invested in South Africa fuels the apartheid machinery and (?automatically) becomes a bullet aimed at the people of Southern Africa. Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, vehemently condemns racist South Africa's latest barbaric aggression against Angola and conveys its sympathies to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. We sympathize with our brothers and sisters of Angola and all victims of apartheid aggression in Southern Africa.

Convinced that the latest invasion of Angola is aimed at distracting world opinion about the intensity of the liberation war in Namibia, SWAPO calls upon all combatants of [word indistinct] inside Namibia to attack every enemy garrison with a resoluteness and revolutionary power. Down with apartheid aggression against Angola, everything and every effort for the struggle, all for final victory.

CSO: 3400/19

NAMIBIA

SWATF SAID IN CONFIDENT MOOD

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 10 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Shirley Pressly]

[Text]

FIVE years have passed since the SWA Territory Force was established in SWA/Namibia and in that period the country's "own force" has made tremendous progress in readiness for the eventual independence of the territory and grown by 75%.

A party of military correspondents from South Africa and SWA was taken on an intensive five day tour of SWA and the operational area last week with the special accent of the tour being on the activities and development of the SWA Territory Force.

A black officer from the SWA Territory Force media office, Major Zorrow Kariko, was one of three conducting officers on the tour.

Black members of the force are being trained to take increasingly more responsibility in the defence of the country as the Press party was shown this week but it is evident that Pretoria still has a strong influence in the defence setup in SWA/Namibia, although the SWA Territory Force differs in many respects from the SADF and has its own identity.

The general officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General Georg Meiring, said the SWA Territory Force formed 61% of the troops in the operational area and 63% of the total population of the armed forces in SWA.

He said the force had become part and parcel of the people of SWA. "We can double the force tomorrow given enough money," said Genl Meiring.

In October last year more than 3 000 men applied for 205 vacancies in 101 Battalion at Ondangwa.

Colonel Tobie Hanekom of the force's headquarters in Windhoek explained how SWA was divided into seven sectors in Owambo, Kavango, Eastern Caprivi, Otjiwarongo, Windhoek, Gobabis and Keetmanshoop.

There are four sector headquarters and 27 area units which are the equivalent of the commandos in South Africa. There are also reaction units comprised of the equivalent of citizen force members.

Service in the seven fulltime battalions in the country is voluntary. One of the battalions, 32 Battalion, is a South African unit although it comprises black members and there is also talk that 201 Battalion which is the Bushmen Battalion based at Omega was given the assurance that they would be taken care of after independence.

Col Hanekom said that the idea was to take over the defence of the whole of the operational area in South West Africa.

Colonel Des Radmore, officer commanding 1 SWA Logistics Brigade, said the SWA Territory Force had a variety of logistic support units based in and around Windhoek responsible for the area south of the red line. The six units in the brigade had a permanent force leader nucleus and the rest were SWA national servicemen.

Colonel Radmore said that several items had been adapted to suit conditions in the territory such as a sleeping bag which weighed only 1,5kg compared to the three kilogram sleeping bag issued to SADF forces. The sleeping bag had been specially adapted to suit desert conditions.

Col Radmore said they had also designed their own webbing and a warm but light waistcoat.

● Basic operational statistics issued by the SWA Territory Force by its headquarters in Windhoek for the period January to August this year reveal the following:

Sabotage: There were 106 incidents of sabotage from January to August 1985 against 96 for the whole of 1984.

Intimidation: there were 73 reported cases compared to 67 in 1984. Murders stood at 35 compared to 41 last year and 143 people were abducted during the period under review compared to 103 last year.

Mine incidents: 135.

Contacts stood at 230 of which 166 were initiated by the Security Forces and 64 by terrorists.

The total number of incidents stood at 548 for the period under review with a breakdown of percentages as follows: Sabotage, 19%; Intimidation 13%; Mine incidents 25%; contacts 42% and security force initiated contacts making up 30% of all incidents.

CSO: 3400/1209

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

GAS SURVEY TO CONTINUE--Windhoek.--First indications of seismological surveys on the Kudu gas field off the SWA coast were that the deposits covered an area of about 190 square km, the SWA Oil and Gas Exploration Corporation (SWACOR) said in Windhoek yesterday. The next step would be to carry out an economic viability study of the natural gas before further test holes were drilled in the sea north of Oranjemund, SWACOR said in a statement. The viability study would be aimed at establishing in broad terms the production costs, marketing and value of products manufactured from Kudu gas. SWACOR said that if the gas-containing sand bed indicated by the seismic "anomaly" was of the same depth as that found in the first Kudu test hole, "considerable volumes of gas" would be present in the SWA territorial waters. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 85 p 9]

CAIRO TO CAPE ROAD COMPLETE--Windhoek.--A continuous strip of tarred road now spans Africa from the Cape to Cairo through South West Africa. The last 60 km of gravel road between Ondangwa and Oshikango in Northern SWA has now been covered with tarmac. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Sep 85 p 15]

CSO: 3400/1209

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNALS CREATED--Two journalists, the Senegalese Toure Babacar and the Malian Modibo Keita, have created two monthly journals. They are "VIVRE AUTREMENT" [Living Differently] for the first and "VIE MEILLEURE" [Better Life] for second. The journals will not have anything to do with politics and its troublesome world! According to their promoters, "VIE MEILLEURE" and "VIVRE AUTREMENT" "are utilitarian publications." They are timeless. Consumption, culture, and health are some daily problems to be covered. "The journals, which are based in Dakar, nevertheless have an African mission. The problems being the same, we must think of solving them on a large scale." One can therefore understand why Modibo Keita and Toure Babacar recently undertook a tour of prospection and promotion in West Africa. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 25 Sep 85 p 3 AB]

CSO: 3400/19

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSFORMATION OF YOUTH THROUGH VIOLENCE DEPLORED

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Sep 85 pp 22-23

[Article by Aggrey Klaaste]

[Text] But for the pain, the anger, the fear, humiliation and the ultimate uncertainty about self and the lives of others, South Africa would have been a fascinating country.

It is still spell-binding even if, for a black person, the loveliness of the country is reflected through its people rather than the heart-stopping landscape so typical of large tracts of South Africa.

But times have changed. And so have the people. When I was a youth, some 25 years ago, I had a younger brother who was so unfamiliar with whites that he cried in fright when he saw a white face. We lived then on a mine compound near Florida called Rand Leases. My father worked as a clerk on the mines, and a white face was so unfamiliar that it frightened my younger brother. I am saying he was frightened by a white face, not a white policeman's face.

Today I have sons, who when they see a white face go into a military pantomime, turn their little fists into pistols, cover their faces with a cloth. It is the age of the gun and tear smoke. The pungency of tear smoke (used to be called tear gas until the police directorate decided that word was unpleasant) is among the things that first hits the nostrils of a boy and girl in the streets of the township. It has become as familiar as breathing life.

My youngest son still fancies the idea of becoming a policeman, with a marvellous gun strapped to his tiny waist. But his perspective is on somewhat shifting sand. The others yell and laugh at him for wishing to be something as preposterous as a white policeman. He is not more than four to five but it seems the message is sinking home. There lies no respect anymore in having a uniform and gun. There lies danger, death and hate.

They used to sell juvenile police fatigue uniforms in shops in the past. The irony is many youngsters enjoyed wearing these, strutting jauntily almost in emulation of heroic figures. They seem to have gone out of sale. Perhaps fashion has changed with the mood.

I have other boys related to me, in their teens. They may not be revolutionaries in the classical sense, but these kids are dangerous! Most parents my age are going grey prematurely because we cannot, we do not know how to handle this phenomenon. This angelic band of youngsters who have been turned into monsters smack in front of our eyes.

We are reaping the seeds sown on June 16, 1976, onwards. We have actually watered those seeds, watched over them with apprehensive care, with pain and often with bursts of extraordinary love.

We have this double sense of our children. The first time I saw schoolgirls in their tunics marching on police armoured vehicles, I could have wept. I could have wept to see this clean courage, this desperate venture to articulate that which was dangerously imcomprehensible, from these children.

A Pat and a Hug

We are reaping the whirlwind. In 1976 we turned boys and girls into revolutionary heroes and heroines. We gave them power with a pat on the back and a fearful hug of courage that was not in us. They have got that power, grown cancerous because of what we did and are still doing to these children.

Bantu Education among other things has stifled the adventurous spirit in black children and their inability to articulate this deficiency leads them to violence. As parents we can understand how young people, who are after all rebellious and have questioning minds that under normal circumstances are given creative channels to release, turn violent.

A few days ago I saw a group of boys and girls in attractive school uniforms squatting silently in a mainroad near [word indistinct] Soweto. Almost as if this was part of the scene, there were one or two [word indistinct] parked near the children, white policemen atop them nonchalantly smoking and cracking jokes with each other. The children looked decent, innocent, well behaved. There was an almost solemn air about this with no horsing around as is normal with kids. They sat there quietly, silently looking straight ahead as we drove past.

I called one particularly attractive kid and asked him what was up. Without as much as batting an eye he said they were out to kill someone. Said like that it did not sound too terrific. The contrast [word indistinct] was devastating. You mean, all the children sitting quietly there, watched those police are out to scalp somebody.

Later the story was even more extraordinary. They got their man and the hapless creature was first hacked to death with an assortment of garden tools, and then set on fire. I was thunder-struck. It could not have been the same group. It was. Almost like a horror movie. Those clean decent hands had blood on them.

This is the time that I lose my bearings. Why? Why would they do these things? Well they are becoming almost [word indistinct] and not even an act of God seems able to stop this thing.

If there is one thing that South Africa will stand accused of in future, it is turning these lovely kids into monsters. So why don't we stop them? Remember we turned them into heroes. We let them march on the Casspirs and the Hippos while we watched apprehensively.

Other adults inside those vehicles treated these children like the enemy. The advancing army out to destroy the law and order of this beautiful land.

Adult South Africa of this age will stand accused in history's dock for bringing into the world such a generation. What a terrible world for these children who are losing out on the excitement of being young, the legendary joy of school-days.

You may not feel all that guilty because they are not your children. You might even scoff at the lack of discipline that seems to have overcome blacks. You might believe it is simply an aberration of these ugly times which is bound to disappear like a nightmare. Black parents cannot afford that luxury. We are responsible for this, we feel.

I live in Diepkloof Extension which is one of those model swank townships where it is hoped a new breed of blacks is sprouting. Part of my family still lives in the ghetto; so do my friends. We often play a game of Scrabble with these chaps and if you know this game it makes time fly.

The next time we look at the clock it is way past midnight. We have to drive one of the chaps back into the ghetto. It is not quiet. There are lights here and there. The shebeens are electric with sounds of music and laughter. But danger hangs almost palpable over the darkness.

We hit a mainroad and run smack into the smouldering heap of a burning car. The smouldering sagging tyres give the vehicle an obscene aspect, almost like a woman who has been raped. There might be bodies in that car.

Beirut to a Holy City

We drive carefully, almost to a halt, Then our car takes off in hysteric speed. For not far from the car, there are two to three flickering lights. Looks like the police. Nobody stops in the night of the emergency, not even to save a life.

You do not wish to be found hanging around a burning car with maybe burning flesh in it. They are not going to ask questions and when they do it will be most unpleasant. You might end up in a smouldering heap of metal yourself, your terrified flesh desperately trying to break loose from hot melting metal. You run.

In the haste of the moment we almost drive straight into another van, which also looks like a police car. They are everywhere. This is Orlando. We used to drink, carouse, till the wee hours in Orlando.

Today you need your head examined to drive around Orlando in the middle of the night.

Our car eventually hits the clean-smelling mink and manure black area called Biepkloof Extension. It is like another world. It is like driving from Beirut say, into some holy city.

They say the state of emergency will eventually sort out this mess. How can they be so dumb?

If I have youngsters who are thinking more of guns and death than school-books, who have become au fait with dealing with tears smoke; if I have the frightful feeling that these are the children of tomorrow, how on earth is a state of emergency going to bring back the joy?

This article was written before the curfew was imposed on Soweto.

CSO: 3400/1119

SOUTH AFRICA

MANDELA'S REJECTION OF NATIONAL CONVENTION SEEN AS CATASTROPHIC

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Aug 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Leftist Catastrophy"]

[Text] The scraping among leftist ranks over the ANC's rejection of the idea of a national convention is attributable only to an irrefutable fact: the awful realization that the bottom under the leftists primary and actually only "solution" for South Africa has dropped out.

For the entire leftist phalanx of political parties and non-parliamentary movements this represents an enormous catastrophe. Moreover, all the prevarications and efforts to spread confusion over what Mr Nelson Mandela now intends to do or not do, do not make any difference.

Mr Mandela's rejection of a national convention has been confirmed by members of his family. Yesterday the WASHINGTON TIMES also carried a report about his support for a violent revolution. At any rate, during its June conference in Zambia the ANC had already approved an intensified policy of terrorism based, among other things, on the non-acceptance of any negotiations of any kind with the South African government or even with any intermediaries.

The rejection of a national convention on the part of the movements in favor of violence has turned out to be a big bottomless embarrassment for the leftists, as this idea has blasted out anything that had been left of their pretension of having a solution for South Africa.

On previous occasions, they had to abandon one policy after another, which they worked out because of the pressure from the National Party and because of the realities of this country. At last they arrived at the magic formula of a national convention. Naturally this was a clever attempt at avoiding even the presentation of answers for South Africa: The national convention was to work that out. This made it possible for the Progressive Federal Party and other movements, which have conducted protest policies and boycott approaches, to sit back gleefully and criticize only the National Party. Their national convention would surely find the solution and in the meantime the hated Nationalists could be taken over the coals.

The deciding prerequisite for this illusion was that "recognized leaders" such as Mr Mandela would help in finding a solution, as Dr Alex Boraine,

the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal managing office, reaffirmed this week. But now, Mr Mandela has destroyed the entire illusion and he is getting support from other leftist radicals.

Without the pretension of a national convention, leftist policy in South Africa has lost all credibility. The Progressive Federal Party and its non-parliamentary fellow travelers have plunged into a crisis of lack of policy, the end of which is not in sight.

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CSO: 3401/315

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. AID TO MOZAMBIQUE, CUT OFF OF CREDIT TO SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Large U.S. companies and that country's government are not teaming together to save Mozambique's wavering communist government.

One of the companies playing an important role in this action is Chase Manhattan Bank, which has just announced that it is terminating its commercial credits to South African companies. The bank has made this decision in protest against South Africa's internal policy.

Besides Chase Manhattan, the U.S. companies of Tenneco, Teledyne, Arco, Exxon, Lehman Brothers and Shell are also involved in the Mozambique rescue effort.

Tenneco and Teledyne were two of the companies which had their own delegates in a U.S. economic mission to Mozambique. The mission was under the chairmanship of Mr Melvyn Laird, a former secretary of defense. Until recently, Mr Laird was director of Trade Management, a company which wanted to act as a broker between the U.S. companies and Mozambique.

Last year David Rockefeller, a former chairman of Chase Manhattan, made two visits to Mozambique. Lehman Brothers is giving financial advice to the Machel-regime. Arco, Exxon and Shell have already agreed to invest 400 million dollars in the development of Mozambique's oil resources.

U.S. sources are saying that bureaucrats in the U.S. State Department are now engaged in a coordinated effort to recruit U.S. investments in Mozambique. Last year the Reagan Administration lent a total of 18 million dollars in aid to Mozambique.

In a recent article in the WASHINGTON POST, Mr Laird made a strong intercession in favor of the Machel regime. He stated that South Africa recognizes the fact that its basic interest lies in a stable government on its border. Machel can provide this stability, but not RENAMO [National Resistance of Mozambique].

7964
CSO: 3401/308

CONSERVATIVE ARTICLE POINTS OUT DANGERS OF NP LIBERAL TREND

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 85 p 2

[Perspective Column by Gawie: "No Surrender of Political Supremacy in South Africa"]

[Text] As foreign and domestic pressure on the government increases, so also does talk about constitutional foolishness from those circles. An absurdity, which is increasingly becoming a part of the National Party (NP) rhetoric, is that political domination must be abolished. Whites, Coloreds, Indians and Blacks must be drawn into an arrangement in which no one group will be able to dominate over the other and each group will have a full say over the so-called "one's own affairs."

This erroneous line of thought was also evidenced prominently in the position taken last week by Minister of Cooperation, Development and Education Dr Gerrit Viljoen. According to newspaper reports Dr Viljoen has warned the Whites that their days of domination are coming to an end and that they will have to accept the role of partnership with non-White groups--including the Blacks.

Naturally this kind of political daydreaming is nothing new. The Progressive Federal Party has been propagating this ever since the seventies and therefore the National Party, as in many other instances, is nothing more than an imitator of the Progressives philosophy also in this instance.

Prospects of a sort of partnership between Whites and Blacks go hand in hand with the increasing advocacy being made in favor of a federal order of things for the future. This is not surprising, because a strong element of federalism was already written in as a part of the National Party's policy as far back as 1977. The present constitution, in a sense, is also a federation between Whites, Coloreds and Indians.

Although the National Party does not ever use the term "federation," its entire way of thinking is purposely aimed in that direction.

Plans for a federal dispensation in which no one group will be permitted to dominate another are now being used as a handy tool for appeasing the Whites. Many Whites do realize quite clearly that the present course of

events will surely result in a black government, but they are being appeased with assurances that somewhere on this side of the process black domination will be prevented. Many voters are being kept under the National Party blanket with these assurances.

The abolition of domination, in accordance with a federal model, is probably the greatest single piece of fiction in the present political debate in South Africa. Our circumstances are simply of such a nature that a federation cannot be achieved and even considering it as a solution attests to serious ignorance.

If one looks at federations elsewhere in the world, there is one characteristic that stands out: the existence of a common national awareness. Without that, cooperation between states is inconceivable. A common national awareness therefore moves separate regions (or groups) to work closer together. Those who want to bring about a racial federation in South Africa want to do that exactly because the political aspirations of groups clash sharply. This situation is an obstacle to both a unitary as well as to a federal system, no matter how loose the latter may be.

The idealistic concept of trying to force different races, cultures or religious groups into a political system has, of course, been tried many times. In Lebanon an attempt has also been made to abolish domination by a single group--in the same manner that the National Party now wants to do in South Africa. Every television viewer in South Africa who has witnessed the sight of a burning Beirut in his TV set, will realize the consequences of this experiment. Cyprus and North Ireland are additional examples where constitutional daydreaming has gone up in flames.

Of course South Africa itself has the example of the entrenchment of the colored vote in the constitution of the former Union. That entrenchment, typical of a federal constitution, was simply invalidated by increasing the size of the Senate. In so doing it was possible to remove the Coloreds from the collective voters list.

Those National Party propagandists, who now advocate that domination must be abolished, are creating the illusion of an entirely decentralized central authority and the shifting over of power to constitutive units. Decentralization of such a scope is simply impossible in a modern state. Portfolios such as foreign affairs, finances and many others must always be managed by persons within a central authoritative body or cabinet. Who is going to manage these matters if Whites may not dominate over the Blacks and vice versa?

The assumption that political domination in South Africa can be abolished points to a serious underestimation of the present Black policy. The Blacks perception of the government is undoubtedly that of a regime which is on the wane with a consequent sharp increase in black political aspirations. Black revolutionaries and radicals are not aiming at a kind of alliance with the Whites, but exactly at a black government and black domination. To assume that on this side of the present process one could

simply hold a black government in restraint is just about like stopping an out of control vehicle which has already tumbled halfway over a precipice.

It is hardly conceivable that the National Party could even think that it could abolish political supremacy. But if this is really the case then it is about to commit the worst blunder in the country's political history. If this idea is being employed merely as a political slogan, then the indictment is just as bad: arousing a misplaced confidence among the Whites, while dangerously stimulating black political aspirations.

South Africa cannot afford to do this and does not have the time to determine which of these two possibilities is the right one.

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CSO: 3401/308

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVE RANKS SPLIT ON DISTRICT SERVICE COUNCILS QUESTION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Pretoria--A storm has flared up in the Conservative Party after Mr Fanie Ferreira, Dr Treurnicht's member of provincial council in Waterberg, revolted against the Conservative Party's leadership over the party's summary rejection of the district service councils.

Mr Ferreira is in favor of the proposed structures in which Whites, Coloreds, Indians and Blacks would be jointly represented for the purpose of making decisions about the provision of municipal services.

Yesterday Mr Ferreira stated: "I do not intend to digress from my point of view or make any excuses for it. It is clear that I have reached the crossroad."

This difference can develop into an enormous embarrassment for Dr Treurnicht, the Conservative Party leader, because it is his own member of the provincial council who is now openly revolting against a key aspect of the party's policy on local administrative matters.

The Conservative Party strongly opposed the bill on district service councils when it was introduced in Parliament this year. This week, during its Transvaal Congress, the Conservative Party adopted a point for discussion, rejecting the principle of district service councils.

Disunity has been brooding for sometime within the Conservative Party over Mr Ferreira's point of view, especially in the Transvaal Provincial Caucus.

The possibility that the Conservative Party leadership will be taking disciplinary measures against Mr Ferreira is not being excluded. Yesterday, Mr Ferreira said that he had requested an urgent interview with Dr Treurnicht for the purpose of discussing this matter.

Mr Ferreira, a prominent businessman, mayor and esteemed member of the local government of Naboomspruit, said that, for him, this is a very difficult matter, because he cherishes a great personal loyalty for Dr Treurnicht.

He supports the District Service Councils also because he regards this as an opportunity for insuring good services for his people at a local level.

In the District Service Councils he also sees the opportunity of preserving separate local governments.

Mr Ferreira said that he does not accept the Conservative Party's official viewpoint that the government wants to employ the district service councils to integrate local administrations.

7964

CSO: 3401/315

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE OF EMERGENCY QUESTIONED FOR ABILITY TO AID REFORM

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Sep 85 pp 36-37

[Article by Duncan Innes]

[Text] As SA lurches through its second official state of emergency in 25 years we may be forgiven a certain feeling of deja vu. After all, since our government--bless their hearts--brought us all happily through the last one, no doubt they will do it again this time.

However, 1985 is not 1960 and nor can this emergency be simply, or simplistically, equated with the last one.

For one thing, the international community's hostility towards this country's race policy has hardened considerably over the intervening years, as has resistance from black organisations like SWAPO and the ANC.

Furthermore, this state of emergency comes smack in the middle of the government's implementation of its much-heralded reform programme.

This latter point strikes me as particularly ironic.

It was not so long ago that Minister Koornhof informed the world that 'apartheid is dead' and even P. W. Botha told us all we had better 'adapt or die'. And, in truth, since then there has been a good deal of death and dying in SA--over 300 in our townships this year alone. And yet apartheid remains alive.

Now the question on many people's lips is not whether apartheid is dead but whether it is not reform which is in fact dead? How, one might legitimately ask, can one still talk about reform in SA when what few civil rights we had have been arbitrarily suspended and about 1 500 people detained?

The reform initiative has of course always been controversial. There were those who saw it as simply a meaningless charade designed to fool the world into believing things were changing in SA; others who saw it as real change but argued that it did not go far enough; others who saw it as going as far forward as was possible at the moment; and yet others who saw it as a lurch into liberal lunacy. By all accounts one of Mr P. W. Botha's major problems

was to keep the reform train on the tracks while protecting himself and his government from the slingshots of his political opponents.

His one major achievement here was the support he received in last year's referendum where not only did he retain much of his Afrikaner constituency, but he also picked up new support from the white English-speaking business community and electorate. But since then it's been downhill pretty much all the way.

The coloured and Indian communities gave his new Tricameral Parliament a stiff kick up the behind, while the black townships erupted against the new local council system, black education and anything else that smacked even remotely of 'the system'.

Internationally, we have antagonised in quick succession the British and Botswana governments, the Australian and New Zealand governments, the Irish, Dutch, American, French and Scandinavians, as well as the whole of the Security Council and EEC. The term 'litany of disasters' would not be inappropriate here.

At the same time the extreme right, as represented by the Conservative Party and friends, has been not unsuccessfully burrowing away at the National Party's traditional constituency of support. Their opposition to reform is clearly a major consideration for Botha, since not only do they attempt to siphon off support from his electoral base, but they also seek to build up support within the very state bureaucracy upon which Botha is dependent. The police play a key role here with the extreme right making no secret of its attempts to win over the police--or, at any rate, large numbers of policemen--to its cause.

Thus while the black youth seek in part to make the townships ungovernable, questions are also being asked about the role of the police in the townships. Have the police themselves not also become ungovernable? Or, if they have not, then who is it who governs them?

One view of the way the political situation has unfolded in this country over the past year or so is that the extreme right has deliberately sought to provoke unrest in the black townships in order to sabotage the reform initiative. According to this argument, the policy has finally succeeded with the imposition of the state of emergency which has destroyed any chance for further reform.

Andries Treurnicht could afford to sound smug as he commented on the emergency:

"We support the government in the maintenance of law and order, but stronger action should have come earlier."

The message to Botha is clear: drop your toying with reform and return to the tried and trusted method of control--kragdadigheid--and we will support you.

But has Botha finally given in to his extreme right and does the emergency represent an end to the reform initiative? If the views of leading representatives of, among others, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and ASSOCOM are to be believed, this is not so.

According to their argument, the reform process has been hijacked by revolutionary and criminal elements who are intent upon sowing mayhem and murder in the townships. So long as they were allowed to continue doing this, reform could not continue. Therefore it was necessary for the government to act decisively (that is a euphemism for the imposition of a state of emergency) so as to rout out these elements and clear the way for reform.

This argument thus sees the use of physical repression or kragdadigheid not as the alternative to reform but rather as complementary to it. Far from the emergency representing an end to reform, it is seen here as being a necessary part of the reform process.

It is not easy to decide between these two viewpoints largely because there are good arguments on both sides. Certainly, as the Kannemeyer Commission and some newspapers have pointed out, there does seem to be evidence of police excesses in the townships--but does this necessarily mean that the government has lost control of the police? And if it has lost or is losing control, then why has it responded with a state of emergency which gives the police even greater autonomy than they had before.

On the other hand, in announcing the emergency Mr Botha made it clear that "law-abiding" citizens had nothing to fear and that it was only those whose aim was the destruction of the society who were in danger. Recently, he went further informing representatives of ASSOCOM and the FCI that the "government's basic commitment to reform was undiminished."

But can Mr Botha really believe that after a massive crackdown of the kind we are witnessing at the moment he can simply pick up reform where he left off before the emergency?

This raises the question of what the reform initiative is actually about in the first place. The word 'reform' is on everybody's lips at the moment, but what does it actually mean?

Our recently recalled ambassador-who-never-was to the US told American television viewers that reform is about greater democratization and liberalisation in SA. Not surprisingly, his views slot in neatly with the 'apartheid is dead' brigade, but it seems to me this is not the crux of what the government's reform initiative is all about.

The government's earlier version of apartheid, which was intended to ensure white political control in SA, suffered from a number of serious shortcomings. These included the failure of the Bantustan system to win any major local or international support and the problem of political representation for urban Africans, coloureds and Indians--none of which were satisfactorily catered for. The reform initiative seeks to provide a more satisfactory means of dealing with these shortcomings without sacrificing the overall aim of white political control.

Coloureds and Indians are to be offered parliamentary representation--but white domination of the tricameral system is retained. Urban Africans are

offered a new local authority system--but real power remains in white hands. And talk about a new federal regional system, incorporating the Bantustans and neighbouring states within a "greater SA", would simply mean a new form of white domination in the region.

Herein lies the basic contradiction of government policy! How do you create a political system which offers the black groups participation but which denies them real political power in an environment in which most blacks are demanding the latter and not the former?

The answer is by seeking to encourage those elements among the black groups who will accept the former to step forward and guaranteeing their personal safety if they do so. And what do you do when their safety is placed in jeopardy by those who oppose participation? Why, you impose a state of emergency whose aim is to break the power of the anti-participationists. The emergency thus becomes a crucial part of the reform strategy because, to put it crudely, unless it succeeds, the "collaborators" can't collaborate.

Thus, as Botha says, as soon as the "radicals" have been dealt with, it will be reform as usual. The Hendrickse's, Rajbansi's, Thebehali's and Matanzim's will once again feel secure and be able to go about their business unhindered by grenade attacks and fire bombs.

But while this may be so, it is even more certain that, having been kept in office by courtesy of the joint forces of the SAP and SADF, the political credibility of these people among the masses will have suffered enormously. To embrace a political system on the grounds of 'let's give it a chance' is one thing; to be retained in office by teargas and Casspirs is quite another. Botha's emergency may well win space for his coloured, Indian and African allies to operate in, but in the process their distance from the masses will have increased enormously.

One of the major problems with apartheid has always been the enormous gulf it creates between the rulers and the majority of the ruled. Recent events suggest that this gulf remains as wide as ever.

CSO: 3400/1119

SOUTH AFRICA

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH BLAMES PROGRESSIVE TREND FOR UNREST

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The harmful consequences for the Dutch Reformed Church (NGK), and its works resulting from the new constitution, positively should be brought to the attention of the government, and the church should do so.

This is what NGK ministers are saying in connection with the interview with State President P.W. Botha requested by the NGK. A delegation of the Commission for Linkage with the Government will shortly be consulting with Mr Botha. The delegation will consist of Rev Kobus Potgieter, Rev Tappies Moller, Dr Dirk Fourie, Rev Dirk Viljoen and Dr Pierre Russouw. Black disorders will probably be the main topic of discussion. From the conversations held with ministers, the one clear apprehension appears to be that the delegation could lay stress on any further concessions by the government. Conservative ministers emphasize that the delegation must not fail to warn the government against any further concessions and that it must also present the viewpoints of white conservatives who represent the majority of the church's membership.

One of the ministers told us: "The present situation of unrest is clearly the outcome of the new constitutional dispensation and it is obstructing the task of the church."

The ministers are also disturbed over factors such as the RGN [Council for Humanities Research] report on intergroup relations in which apartheid is blamed for conflict.

Another matter which is troubling the ministers is the continuous pressure from abroad for putting an end to apartheid and the government's apparent willingness to comply with it. Although the church does not have an apartheid policy, it is affected by it because the church consists of separate churches for the various groups. This is what a Johannesburg Dutch Reformed preacher told DIE AFRIKANER: "The more pressure is exercised on the church to become multiracial the further away the church will move from the Biblical ideal of what a church must be. The political integration policy now being followed has a definite effect on the church and is giving rise to a great deal of unrest."

Ministers think that often the wrong impression, that the Dutch Reformed Church is supporting integration measures, is created. This is certainly

not the case as is indicated by the official resolutions of the most recent General Synod. The Delegation of the Commission for Linkage with the Government must bring this matter clearly to the attention of Mr P. W. Botha.

Another minister went on to say: "I am concerned, because both the Dutch Reformed Church and the government are conceding too much."

For some time, conservative ministers in particular have been concerned about the scope of the church's link with the government. It would appear as though the church's official representations to the government on timely matters have often placed emphasis on viewpoints which are also followed in leftist policy. According to DIE KERKBODE, the official newspaper of the church, representations by the church have, among other things, dealt with job reservation, the narrowing of the wage gaps, the conditions of the urban Blacks and the migrant workers.

DIE AFRIKANER was told that there exists the impression that apparently the rights of Whites do not enjoy priority when church delegations consult with the government.

7964

CSO: 3401/303

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN COMMUNITY IN LENASIA SPLIT OVER REACTION TO TROUBLES

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Sep 85 pp 32-33

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text] When the going gets tough, the rich get going. They take their money and trek. Or they talk about leaving. "Perhaps we should go to England," they say. "But isn't the weather there lousy? And what about the IRA letting off earth-shattering bombs?"

"Well then how about America? But it's so violent. And what about the culture there? The Yanks are so superficial.

"Why not Canada? But the cold...And what about the culture there? Canada's beautiful but boring.

"Oh yes, we have friends who've settled in Australia. Great country, but can we mix with those robust Aussies?"

That may be the pattern of talk in better-off white suburbs as the spiral of violence in South Africa gets bigger. But it also takes place regularly in the black communities as the affluent discuss their options.

"How long before the revolution starts? They're going to put our children into the army to fight the blacks. And when the blacks take over they're going to make us suffer."

This type of talk is common in Lenasia, in Laudium, in Actonville, but only among a minority who have the resources to get out, or who fear black rule.

Being members of closely-knit communities, they are wary of settling abroad. The English-speaking countries are their best choice, because people of Indian ancestry--particularly in the Transvaal--have to a large extent followed Western cultural patterns.

Life there isn't a bed of roses either. There are no servants there, you know.

But for the rest, the uncertainty and the excitement remain. It is the same uncertainty and excitement found in all communities.

In Lenasia, the uncertainty is mainly among older people concerned about their businesses, their jobs, the future of their children. The excitement is mainly among the young, who want majority rule now and know that violence or not, South Africa is heading quickly towards a new, majority-ruled order.

There is the shopkeeper who makes enough money to keep his family in a comfortable home, drives a good car, and is now worried about the bank withdrawing his overdraft which will plunge him into bankruptcy.

"The recession is bad. Business is down. How long can this go on?" he asks.

He, like many people without bit investments, believes the country's economic ills can be blamed on rich whites who have stashed away large amounts of money abroad.

"The English," he says, "are here only for the money. They make sure they get it out. As soon as trouble starts, they run away. The Jews have for long been sending money to Israel and America. The Afrikaners are also getting clever. The rich ones are taking their money to Europe and South America.

"And now the rich Indians are getting into the act."

Of course, he says, he has no proof, "but everyone knows it's true."

He won't leave the country. He would if he could--if he had the money. So he blames the rich and the government: "The whites have taken everything for themselves, but they won't share. If the Africans take over, they will want their pound of flesh.

"Who can blame them? We're innocent, we have no power to change anything. We're in a minority. But when trouble comes, they won't look at it that way."

He says if Mandela takes over, there may be some hope. Just a little. Older Indians point to Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu as being friends of the Indian community.

"But in a revolution, who is going to control the mobs? Look how they're burning their own people."

"Either way," says the businessman, "we lose."

"We shall win," says a Lenasia student. By "we" he means the "oppressed".

To him there is no question of leaving the country. "This is my country. My parents and grandparents toiled to make it here.

"The apartheid regime's days are numbered. The racists know it. That's why they're in such a panic, letting the troops loose in the townships and declaring a state of emergency."

The student does not fear majority rule; he yearns for it. He talks about how "we" will change the country from a racist one to a nonracial one, how "we" will become one of the great nations.

"We are South Africans. Those who don't think like us will leave the country. We can do without them."

Like they can do without the collaborators in Parliament and the local management committees.

The Human Sciences Research Council claims Indians stayed away from last year's "stooge" elections because of intimidation. Few Indians, apart from the election candidates, believe that.

If anything, they will tell you, the intimidation was by the State which locked up anti-election leaders.

These days, one finds an increasing number of ordinary Indians pouring scorn on the "sell-outs", and accusing the government of not moving fast enough to accommodate Africans.

But to some of them, the Transvaal Indian Congress sounds too revolutionary, and they are petrified of Azapo's "black power" image.

So some are secretly joining the Progressive Federal Party. Only one or two admit they are Progs.

It's easy to understand why. Lenasia is the stronghold of the TIC, an affiliate of the UDF. Only the TIC is capable of attracting over 2 000 people to its political rallies.

It uses strong language to denounce anyone who is part of the "system".

The Progs are regarded as an integral part of that system.

Then there is Azapo, much smaller than the TIC in Lenasia, but quite vociferous. Azapo is the only other political group to hold public meetings in Lenz.

Azapo's denunciation of collaborators is sometimes even more virulent than the TIC's. So Progs and Prog-sympathisers are not too keen to come out of the closet.

But despite their public stand, the TIC and Azapo members are concerned about the "intrusion" of the Progs.

If the Progs were the party of Harry Schwarz, they'd have no fears. But many blacks have over the years followed the exploits of Helen Suzman. And it is almost entirely because of her record on human rights issues that the Prog image has been attractive to so many black people.

The Progs, however, have yet to hold public meetings in Lenasia. They claim public meetings degenerate into "tub-thumping affairs" and they prefer to hold house meetings to get their message across more effectively.

There opponents, however, are right to dispute that. If the Progs do hold a meeting, the TIC, with its large active membership, would probably introduce a motion of no-confidence and take the meeting over.

That is why not a single party or candidate in the tricameral elections last year dared hold a public meeting in Lenasia.

Forget their excuse that the TIC and Azapo would suddenly become violent and start bashing up people.

The truth is that the TIC has a tradition of non-violence, and its leadership is always at pains to tell the rank-and-file not to react to provocation.

That is why there was such outrage in Lenasia when TIC acting president Rashid Salojee was detained immediately after the state of emergency was proclaimed.

Was his detention, people in Lenasia speculate, an attempt by the authorities to provoke public protests and a confrontation so that the activists can be put in their place once and for all?

That doesn't mean that there might not have been a confrontation. A growing number of younger activists do believe they should not turn the other cheek.

If you're attacked, hit back. That is why when police, aided by Indian right-wing elements, sailed into students who were protesting outside a Lenasia polling booth on Indian election day, the youth retaliated.

For the first time, Lenasia witnessed petrol bombs being hurled at the police. Suddenly, Lenasia had entered the realm of the violent townships.

Since then, all has been quiet--on the surface. The "system" has on occasion banned TIC meetings. But the pro-apartheid forces--and many have common suspicions about their identities have concentrated on trying to play the TIC off against Azapo.

Earlier this year, pamphlets allegedly issued by Azapo attacking the UDF were dumped in the dead of night in Lenasia gardens; a day later, retaliatory pamphlets allegedly issued by the UDF were issued.

The leadership of both Azapo and the TIC saw through this ploy and informed their members accordingly.

But of course, such disinformation tactics by pro-apartheid forces do make some impact on the non-thinking. And when soon after the distribution of these pamphlets violence breaks out among alleged UDF and Azapo members, the rich have their fears confirmed.

That's when they intensify their talk about leaving. And the middle-of-the road traders worry about their businesses--and the younger people believe the "system" is panicking because their liberation is imminent...

State of emergency or not, there is seldom a dull moment in Lenasia these days.

Security police keep an eye at almost every political meeting.

TIC and Azapo meetings are banned every now and then. The city council has been accused by the TIC of refusing it permission to hold rallies at the Lenasia Civic Centre. Lenasia was among the areas where meetings to celebrate Mr Mandela's birthday were banned recently.

Lenasia, far-fetched as it may seem, also has the "system" worried.

CSO: 3400/1119

SOUTH AFRICA

MIDDLE-CLASS BLACKS IN 'BUFFER' SITUATION DESCRIBED

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Sep 85 p 21

[Text] Life in these troubled times is not very pleasant for the "buffer" class--the so-called black middle class, although it can rightly be claimed that there is no such creature in the Sowetos of this world. This is because no matter what you do during the day, regardless of what you contribute to the taxman, regardless of the position you hold, the office you occupy, your ability to own the finest mansion in white suburbia, you must return to the ghetto at night.

Suddenly during the past few weeks this is no longer a routine operation of patiently taking your place in the heavy traffic and dreaming your way home. From the time you pass the military camp and you see a convoy of most formidable armoury working its way back to base, you wonder what's been going on during the day.

Soon enough the usual smog has a new flavour which begins to irritate your nostrils and your eyes begin to react. You sense tension in the air as you pass vast crowds walking home because buses are not travelling into deep Soweto. Broken glass from shattered windscreens on the road tells you all is not well in front, until you see fellow motorists taking Michael Knight-style U-turns amid flying rocks. If you are not observant enough or slow down to react you may end up an ex-car owner, as you watch your car being set alight because you had a tell-tale advert sticker or your company logo, or a box of samples and order books somewhere in the car.

The problem is that thanks to the rhetoric of the "comrades" you have been made to feel guilty of your own ambitions, successes and achievements. You are seen as "allies of the system" who are so comfortable and with so much property to defend that you can never be an enthusiastic and committed participant in the liberation struggle.

In the work environment, you have come to accept it as your right to claim your place is in the upper echelons of corporate power. You see it as proper and fitting that you should not be walking past the doors marked "Personnel Officer" "I. R. Advisor" "Black Market Consultant" to those marked "Manpower Director", "Financial Controller", "Marketing Director" etc. It is obvious now that you should be making useful inputs into boardroom discussions as

fully fledged members of the board, and as full participants in the drama of the free market economy from which you have so long been excluded.

It is now becoming increasingly apparent that your ambition is not being shared by the modern day flame-throwers. What we are now witnessing are the first stages of a well co-ordinated plan to discredit those blacks who occupy senior positions in the corporate world of those entrepreneurs who have "made it" in the business world. Labels like "white masters in black skins" or even "sell outs" and "informers" are commonplace enough to warrant repetition here.

Those successful ones who manage to liberate themselves from "Matchbox house" existence to modern suburbia are accused of displaying "bourgeois" tendencies to the accompaniment of ominous threats.

Snide remarks are made about those who have managed to sacrifice many a luxury to give their children the only alternative the much discredited "Bantu Education". Threats to damage the vehicles that "bus" these children to the northern suburbs private schools have actually been carried out. Their only crime? "Alienating the children from the masses and feeding them foreign value systems."

This then is the general direction in which the black community is headed. Parents have surrendered their authority and children are dictating terms i.e. when to go to work, when to stay away, where to shop, what to buy, what transport to use, etc. The recruits into this state of anarchy join their school drop-out peers who have acquired limited education, no skills, and are already untrainable. This in a depressed economy that for a few years now has not provided new jobs to the thousands of annual school leavers who join the unemployed ranks every year.

We are preparing to enter the next century and perhaps the new Azania with these embittered youths, whose slogan is now "Freedom Now, Education Later." No thought is being given to the quality of manpower that will be required to give meaningful expression to that freedom. They are instead acquiring skills of the most bizarre kind, destroying valuable assets and property as well as committing the most gruesome murders on the "enemies of the people."

Those who still believe in decency, discipline and progress as the qualities that Azania will need to take its rightful place in the community of nations are paralysed with fear--for there is no escape. Their skins have condemned them to the ghetto whether it goes under the name "Phiri" "Jabavu" or "Prestige Park", there to be swallowed and swamped by the seething sea of bitterness as it relentlessly advances to eliminate the "buffers" standing between it and the system.

CSO: 3400/1119

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA'S THREAT TO EXPEL MIGRANT MINE WORKERS CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Once again Mr P. W. Botha has vigorously addressed himself to the youth. This time it was before the students of Potchefstroom.

We do not understand this and we consider that at this point in time it is senseless to alienate hundreds of millions of workers in the world. The cause for this was the anti-South Africa announcement on the part of the Security Council of the United Nations, which is otherwise mostly a dragon with rubber teeth.

As long as the United Nations, and especially the Security Council, are generally represented to second rank politicians, there will also be Carpios and they will have to have something to keep them busy and to justify their positions.

It is a serious matter, however, to conduct a vigorous internal policy for a group of students by playing with the welfare of one and one-half million breadwinners before the eyes of the entire world. In any case, it is clear that the Botha government is giving very little attention to the lot of workers.

By mid 1982 there were surely 3 million unemployed in South Africa and the government's economic policy has added 126,000 Whites and 600,000 not-Whites to that number since 1984.

The quick repatriation of people from neighboring countries who are mainly employed in the mining industries is impractical. The non-Whites in South Africa are not willing to work in the mines; therefore, it will be difficult to keep the mining sector going without the appropriate labor force, keeping in mind that this sector is responsible for 80 percent of our exports and directly or indirectly contributes 35 percent of our GNP.

After taking notice of this (if that intention is really true) we find ourselves at a loss in knowing what is going to be left of the Nkomati Treaty.

Naturally, we are willing to support the state president if he wants to apply measures for putting into practice the gradual replacement of foreign labor by our own unemployed.

We will support him especially if he wants to address the inimical attitude of the surrounding countries doing so through the repeal of the customs union and the withdrawal of transportation facilities or by lifting the transportation subsidies on the traffic to surrounding countries. These are sensitive punitive measures in themselves and will be saving the white taxpayers in South Africa at least 350 million rand annually.

We do understand that as leader of the National Party the state president wants to make an effort in preventing a loss of prestige and supporters. However, we find it irresponsible for putting South Africa in an unenviable position in the eyes of hundreds of millions abroad by using "vigor" in internal matters.

Mr Botha has manifested a sense of poor timing, because sending back one and one-half million foreign workers is an action which must be taken only as a last resort, but then it must be done with firmness and not as a threat.

7964

CSO: 3401/303

SWAZILAND

TANZANIAN CLAIMS ANC KIDNAPPED HIM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 85 p 13.

[Text]

MBABANE. — A self-exiled Tanzanian political refugee who disappeared under mysterious circumstances from Swaziland almost two years ago suddenly re-appeared in Mbabane last week.

He is former school-teacher, Mr Ludwig Mwijage, who this week claimed he had been kidnapped by ANC agents — whom he knew by sight — one evening while on his way to his Mbabane Centre Hostel.

He said he was "bundled" into a waiting car at gunpoint. The car was driven at high-speed to a secluded spot near the Swaziland-Mozambique border west of the Lomahasha border post some 180km from Mbabane.

He said his captors then collected another pistol and a bayonet from a hut in the hush and then went with him along a path across the border into Mozambique.

They then took him to Frelimo patrol and handed over their weapons to the soldiers.

Mr Mwijage said he was then taken to Machava Prison in Mozambique where he was kept for

about three months. He was interrogated and half-starved while there.

He said he was then flown by military aircraft to Dar es Salaam and handed over to the Tanzanian authorities who kept him in solitary confinement for about 15 months.

He was asked about his alleged involvement with the now banned Tanzanian political movement, Cham-Char Mapinduzi.

In April this year he was taken to his Buoba home, placed under house-arrest but later fled across the border into neighbouring Ruanda. There arrangements were made by the Red Cross through the UN High Commission for refugees and he was flown to Portugal.

He now travels on a UN travel document and is in Swaziland to wind up his affairs. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1208

SWAZILAND

'WEB OF INTRIGUE' REPORTED BEHIND JAILED PROMINENT FIGURES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by Gerald L'ange]

[Text]

Amnesty International has focused a penetrating spotlight on the Byzantine twists of the political power struggle in Swaziland.

The London-based legal and human rights organisation has taken up the case of five prominent Swazis who have been in jail for more than seven months without being brought to trial.

The offences alleged against all five are political and friends believe they will be released if those now in control in Swaziland lose the power struggle that followed the death in 1982 of King Sobhuza II.

Amnesty International regards at least one of the five, former finance minister Sishayi Nxumalo, as a "prisoner of conscience" — in other words, a political prisoner.

The other four are "probably prisoners of conscience", in Amnesty International's view. The authorities have threatened to charge the four with treason but have yet to do so.

Dr Nxumalo was arrested in November, 1984, on the same day as the police pulled in the former army chief of staff, Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimidze, and the army's chief of logistics, Major Abednego Dlamini.

Mr Titus Msibi, the former commissioner of police, and Mr Edgar Hillary, the deputy police commissioner, were arrested in January this year.

All five are being held under renewable 60-day detention orders, authorised personally by Prime Minister Bhhekimpi Dlamini, and the

orders cannot be challenged in the courts.

An unusual aspect of the case is that the prosecution is being handled not by Swaziland's director of public prosecutions but by a Durban advocate, Mr JS Janson, who is briefed by an Mbabane attorney, Mr E Carlston.

No public explanation has been given for the prosecution being handled by private lawyers rather than by Swaziland's director of public prosecutions. This procedure is usually adopted only when the government prosecutors are overburdened with other matters. It is not known whether this is the case.

Mr Carlston is on record as saying: "I know everybody wants to dispose of the matter as quickly as possible."

The Johannesburg attorney representing the detainees, Mr Raymond Tucker, declined to comment at this stage.

Amnesty International has issued repeated calls for urgent action, noting only last week that Dr Nxumalo had become seriously ill with pneumonia.

Dr Nxumalo is reported to have gone on a hunger strike after his detention order was renewed in May. He demanded either to be released or brought to trial. According to Amnesty International, he was then told he would be charged with treason but no charges have yet been laid.

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Dr Nxumalo, who held several

cabinet posts under King Sobhuza, was dismissed as finance minister in 1984 after he had made public details of alleged fraud of more than R13 million involving senior political figures, including members of the supreme council of state, the Liqoqo.

The power struggle revolves around the present members of the Liqoqo, whose opponents are seeking to depose them.

Earlier Dr Nxumalo had alleged that corruption in the government had contributed to the bankruptcy of Chemical Industries, the country's second largest foreign exchange earner.

Dr Nxumalo, who claimed his life had been threatened in an effort to keep him silent, said he would name those involved in the customs fraud if the Liqoqo authorised him to do so.

Also dismissed were the minister of foreign affairs, Mr R V Dlamini, police commissioner Titus Msibi and Colonel Ndzimandze. According to Prime Minister Bhekimpi, the dismissals were ordered by the acting head of state, Queen Regent Ntombi, on the advice of the Liqoqo.

The Liqoqo had appointed Queen Ntombi as regent to replace Queen Dzeliwe, who had assumed the post after Sobhuza's death. It had also appointed Prince Bhekimpi as prime minister after it had dismissed Prince Mabandla from the post, to which he had been appointed by Sobhuza.

According to Amnesty International, Prince Bhekimpi said Dr Nxumalo was dismissed because he had damaged Swaziland's name by making his corruption allegations without identifying culprits.

But on the same day a contradictory reason for the dismissals was given by several Liqoqo members, including Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi (who are alleged to be the

strongmen now controlling Swaziland).

They said those dismissed had threatened "bloody revolution" unless the Queen Regent dismissed Prince Mfanasibili and Dr Msibi. An order for the dismissal of the two had been presented to Queen Ntombi but she had refused to sign it.

It was also alleged that Dr Nxumalo and his supporters made several unsuccessful attempts to place the police and army on alert without the authority of the Liqoqo.

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He was then sued by Dr Nxumalo for defamation but before the action could come before the court the government issued a decree protecting all Liqoqo members from being sued for actions taken for the Liqoqo.

Commissioner Msibi, deputy commissioner Hillary, Colonel Ndzimandze and Major Dlamini appeared in the magistrate's court on January 23 on sedition charges. They were alleged to have held a meeting in June, 1984, to plan the arrest of Prime Minister Bhekimpi, another cabinet minister and other top officials. They were granted bail but immediately detained under 60-day detention orders.

On the same day the four appeared in the lower court Dr Nxumalo, who had not been charged with any offence, brought a habeas corpus application before the High Court. Before the court could rule on the application he was served with a 60-day detention order.

Amnesty International describes the detention of the five as part of a power struggle going back to the arrest on sedition charges of Prince Mfanasibili and another Liqoqo member, Chief Mfanawenkosi Maseko.

And this is just part of the complex maze of intrigue surrounding the ongoing struggle for power in this deceptively pastoral and somnolent land.

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

RAIL LINK TO NORTH TRANSVAAL--Mbabane.--Swaziland's new northern rail link to the Northern Transvaal and beyond is nearing completion, according to the chief executive of Swaziland Railways, Mr Harry Slabbert. Speaking in Mbabane, Mr Slabbert said the Owaziland section of the line, costing an estimated R63 million, would link Swaziland's existing railway system with a South African line being constructed from Komatipoort to Mananga in Swaziland. He said the Swaziland section would be completed by Sept 25, the South African section by October 31, and the whole line would be operational in January 1986. Initially, the new route, between the Northern Transvaal and Richards Bay and Durban ports, will be used to carry rock phosphate from Phalaborwa and timber from the Eastern Transvaal. Mr Slabbert said an important additional benefit to users would be the availability of an alternative rail link from both the South African Railways and the Swaziland Railways to Maputo. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Sep 85 p 15]

CSO: 3400/1208

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

EXPORTERS 15 PERCENT--Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere announced in July that his government is to formulate a policy allowing exporting firms to keep 15 percent of their total export earnings. The policy will be geared at making the foreign exchange earner--including the farmer--benefit from his labour. The President challenged businessmen and industrialists to ensure that the country earned enough foreign exchange instead of "concentrating only on spending it." President Nyerere, speaking to businessmen and industrialists on the "importance of foreign exchange in the country's economy," reminded his listeners that it was not necessary to keep on complaining about the "stinginess of the Central Bank Governor when you do not assist in earning foreign exchange." The Tanzanian Government's move is likely to give a welcome boost to the country's export endeavours and to help it ameliorate its acute foreign currency shortage, which in its turn strains the import of essential inputs and the servicing of foreign debt. On the same day, the government increased producer prices for eight leading cash crops in a bid to rehabilitate them and promote their growth. The crops affected include coffee, cashewnuts, tea, cardamon, grapes, and sugar-cane. The price increases range between 10 and 25 percent. [Text] [Nairobi E.A. REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Aug 85 p 49]

REVENUES EXPECTED TO INCREASE--The Deputy Finance Minister, Mr S. Kibona has said that the Government estimates it will earn Sh. 735 million from customs duty and Sh. 836,500,000 from sales tax during the 1984/85 financial year. Up to June 30 this year it was expected that revenue would be Sh. 1,410,612,000 from Customs duty and sales tax. The increase in revenue is due to the fact that the Government raised the rates of Customs duty and sales tax on imported goods, particularly on fuel. [Text] [Nairobi E.A. REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Aug 85 p 49]

EXPORT EARNINGS UP--Tanzanian Minister for Trade and Industries, Mr Basil Mramba, told Parliament during its budget session in July that export earnings increased by Sh. 1.5 billion last year from Sh. 4.1 billion in 1983, but the import bill increased by 21.6 percent to Sh. 10.4 billion last year. Imports from developing countries increased by Sh. 1.3 billion in 1983 to Sh. 2 billion last year, while exports to those countries declined by Sh. 72 million during the period. The Minister said trade with Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Seychelles, Mauritius,

Somalia and Ethiopia increased by 26 percent last year from Sh. 578 million in 1983. Speaking on trade liberation, he said the Government was preparing an expanded list of commodities to be imported by individuals and invited ideas from MPs on the new list being compiled by his Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. He said it was in the national interest to sustain the liberalisation policy until the foreign exchange position stabilises. The Minister explained that goods imported by individuals had helped bridge the supply gap resulting from crippled local production. The income of the industrial sector declined by Sh. 180 million last year from Sh. 1,351 million in 1983 by 1976 prices. However, acknowledged observations that commodities imported privately were prohibitively expensive, that they were confined to urban centres, and that the free market system encouraged flouting of controlled prices of local products by unscrupulous traders. [Text] [Nairobi E.A. REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Aug 85 p 48]

PRODUCER PRICES RAISED--The Government has raised the producer prices for eight main cash crops by between 10 and 25 percent effective this season. The move is aimed at motivating farmers to increase production so that the country earns more foreign exchange. The new rate for Arabica coffee will be Sh. 28.10 a kilo, up from Sh. 23.50 in the 1984/85 season, an increase of 20 percent. Robusta coffee be Sh. 16.10 instead of Sh. 12.50 a kilo (25 percent). Cashewnuts, formerly Sh. 9.80 a kilo, will now be Sh. 11.75, an increase of 10 percent; tea Sh. 4.90 a kilo against Sh. 4.10 (10 percent increase); and pyrethrum Sh. 21.10 instead of Sh. 17.60 kilo Grade V (20 percent up). According to a Government statement, the producer price for cardamon Grade III will jump from Sh. 80/- to Sh. 96/- this season (20 percent increase). Cocoa will rise from Sh. 23.50 a kilo to Sh. 28/- an increase of 20 percent, and sugar-cane goes up from Sh. 323.70 to Sh. 356.10 a tonne, an increase of 10 percent. [Text] [Nairobi E.A. REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Aug 85 p 48]

REGIONS NEEDING KENYAN OIL--Tanzania will import Sh. 21 million worth of oil from Kenya for its Mara and Kagera regions, which border Lake Victoria and which have had a chronic fuel shortage that has affected industry and essential services. Textile manufacturing plants have been particularly hard hit, and some of them have had to close down for several months on end. Disclosing this, Tanzania's Minister of State for Energy and Minerals, Mr Pius Ng'wandu, told Parliament the fuel will be transported through Kisumu and the lake to the regions. He told the House a letter of credit had been opened with the National Bank of Commerce of Tanzania to facilitate the import of the fuel, which will amount to 20 million litres. Earlier this year, another Sh. 16.6 million worth of fuel was imported to the two regions, also via Kisumu. [Text] [Nairobi E.A. REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Aug 85 p 48]

FUNDS FOR FERTILIZER PROJECT--Tanzania will receive more funds for the construction of a multi-million fertilizer plant at Kilwa Masoko in Southern Tanzania which will utilise deposits of gas at the Songo Songo fields, the Minister for Water, Energy and Minerals, Mr Al Noor Kassum, has said. He told Parliament that four countries and an American company, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, had confirmed loans and credits to the tune of Sh. 6.1 billion to finance the project. More funds of between Sh. 3 and 6 million will come from other sources, including the Commonwealth Development Corporation. This would be confirmed shortly. Mr Kassum told the House there were other foreign firms which would participate in the capital-intensive project estimated to cost Sh. 8.7 billion. He said Italy has granted Tanzania Sh. 70 million for a survey on a pipeline from the Songo Songo gas field to the plant. According to a statement by the Minister in 1982, the plant was to cost Sh. 4,565 million, but it now appears that it will cost more. The plant will produce 345,000 tonnes of ammonia. [Text] [Nairobi E.A. REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Aug 84 p 48]

CSO: 3400/6

UGANDA

BRIEFS

CDC ASSISTS ENERGY PROJECTS--The Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Uganda Electricity Board have signed a loan agreement for £9.6 million sterling under which CDC will support the programme to upgrade and rehabilitate the electricity generating capacity at the Owen Falls Power Station at Jinja, 50 miles east of Kampala, and the capacity of the transmission and distribution system. The total energy programme is expected to cost the equivalent of \$70 million and CDC's contribution is paralleled by substantial funds from the United Kingdom's Overseas Development Administration. This commitment by CDC brings its involvement in Uganda to £17.7 million sterling and follows recent commitments to the rehabilitation programmes of the Development Finance Co of Uganda, the Sugar Corporation of Uganda, and Mityana and Toro Tea Co. [Text] [Nairobi E.A. REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Aug 85 p 45]

TEA YIELD INCREASED--Uganda's biggest tea producing and exporting company, Mityana and Toro Tea Co Ltd., jointly owned by the Government and Mitchell Cotts Engineering International, between January and the end of June it produced 1,030,688 kg compared to 576,584 kg previous year--almost a 100 percent increase. [Text] [Nairobi E.A. REPORT ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY in English Aug 85 p 44]

CSO: 3400/5

ZIMBABWE

NKOMO COMMENTS ON ZANU THREAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 85 p 16

[Text]

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday described as "very destructive" renewed threats by the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, to "wipe out" the minority party's leadership.

Mr Nkala told the Senate: "We will want to wipe out Zapu leadership in the next few months," referring to Mr Nkomo's beleaguered Zimbabwe African People's Union.

In a telephone interview, Mr Nkomo said: "These are very destructive things to say. But I don't think a duel would help at this stage." He would not comment further.

"Zapu has got to be warned... I want to hear no pleas for mercy," Mr Nkala said of a new purge following a crackdown against Mr Nkomo's party since July in which scores of the opposition leader's officials and supporters have been detained without charge or trial, including four MPs.

Mr Nkomo himself was briefly arrested for questioning on unspecified "criminal charges" on Wednesday and the veteran politician's homes in Harare and Bulawayo have been raided by police several times.

"Some Zapu Members of Parliament have been locked up and I may even lock up more, including the very leader himself," Mr Nkala told the Senate.

The Minister is a member of the Ndebele tribe which traditionally supports Mr Nkomo. He was a founder member of Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), which has its power base with the dominant Shona tribe.

At the first post-independence elections in July, Mr Nkala was humiliatedly defeated at the polls in the Matabeleland Province that is home to the Ndebele, who voted

all 15 parliamentary seats in their province to Mr Nkomo's Zapu. Mr Mugabe's party won an overall overwhelming majority of 64 seats.

In the Senate, Mr Nkala accused the minority party of being "a murderous organisation with a murderous leadership, which encourages its followers to turn to dissident activities."

"Dissident" is the official term for armed anti-government rebels roaming Matabeleland who have murdered scores of Mr Mugabe's party officials and supporters.

Mr Nkomo denies charges that he gives orders to the rebels. He counters that the crackdown is an attempt to frame him and ban his party so that Mr Mugabe can go ahead with his avowed aim to create a one-party state in this multi-party democracy. — Sapa-AP.

ZIMBABWE

BULAWAYO WHITES FEAR GOVERNMENT 'WITCH HUNT'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] BULAWAYO — Morale among the whites here is low following the arrest by government forces over the past few days of prominent members of their community.

In what is being described here as a "white witch hunt":

● A former Provincial Commissioner of Matabeleland North, Mr Trevor Hemans (56) who has worked for the Bulawayo Municipality since retiring from government service in 1981, was arrested this week when five uniformed men arrived at his suburban home at 2.30am.

After searching his home, they ordered him to dress warmly because they were "taking him away".

No reasons were given and his City Council offices were later searched.

● The same night the city's director of building and amenities, Mr Mike Habgod (56) was arrested when uniformed men arrived at his home at 2am. He was later released to enter a local hospital for a previously scheduled operation. His passport was confiscated.

● Late on Thursday night three former district commissioners, Mr Pat Higgins (44), Mr Anthony Hunt (38) and Mr Mike Jacobs (65) were all arrested in their homes. Mr Higgins now works for a paper company, Mr Hunt for a firm of motor dealers and Mr Jacobs for a legal firm.

At one stage or another, all had worked under Mr Hemans.

● During the past week, many other whites have been arrested, questioned and released.

On August 28, former Bulawayo mayor Mr Mike Constandinos (54) was picked up from his suburban home at 4.30 am.

It was nine days before his wife determined his whereabouts.

A prominent businessman, Mr Constandinos recently formed a "Boost Bulawayo Committee" in an attempt to get much-needed development.

Mr Constandinos appeared before a Bulawayo magistrate on Thursday, charged with being in possession of subversive literature.

He was released on R600 bail until September 26 and his passport was confiscated.

It was alleged a paper found in his possession read:

"Z-I-M-B-A-B-W-E means "Zero Intelligence Because All Bloody Whites Emigrated."

The granting of his bail followed a meeting in Harare the previous day between his wife, Pat, and Home Affairs Minister Mr Enos Nkala, who is regarded as the man behind the present purge in Matabeleland.

Nervous Bulawayo residents say they cannot understand the spate of arrests and the fact that more whites are now in detention than at any time since independence in 1980.

The latest arrests follow what initially appeared to be a purge of the Bulawayo City Council where Mr Mugabe's party contested and lost every seat to candidates from Mr Joshua Nkono's Zapu party or to white councillors in local elections in October.

Since then, the Government and the council have been uneasy bedfellows.

Shortly before the installation of the new mayor last month, both the outgoing mayors, Mr Enos Mndangwa, and Mr Nick Madodoko, were detained.

Four black councillors including the new deputy mayor, Mr J Ndlovu, had been in detention for weeks.

The President of Matabeleland branch of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Mike Wood, said the arrests had badly shaken white confidence.

An angry Anglican Bishop of Matabeleland, the Right Reverend Robert Mercer, denounced the "arbitrary arrests".

16 October 1985

ZIMBABWE

FERTILIZER FROM COAL PLAN STUDIED

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 85 p 11

[Text]

THE Government is looking into the possibilities of making ammonia from coal to cut present ammonia production costs, the Minister of Industry and Technology, Cde Callistus Ndlovu, said in the Senate yesterday.

Speaking during debate on his ministry's \$63,933 million vote for this financial year, he said the Government was conducting feasibility studies on the project and once it became reality, the Government would have made a major breakthrough.

Ammonium nitrate presently being produced at Sable Chemicals was being made from imported ammonia and its production was very expensive.

Cde Ndlovu said the country's large coal deposits could be used by the Government to produce ammonia locally.

He said his ministry was also giving high priority to the establishment of another fertiliser plant in the country.

The minister said that for any country to develop, "it had to achieve irrigation, electrification, chemicalisation and mechanisation", as they were primary factors for development.

He said everything was being done to improve Zisco's position and several studies were being undertaken to find ways of making it profitable.

Cde Ndlovu said that if the position at Zisco did not improve, the Government would be forced to help it out.

CSO: 3400/9

ZIMBABWE

AIRPORT NAVIGATION AID TO BE INSTALLED

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The installation of modern navigational aids and telecommunications equipment at eight airports throughout the country is about to start, a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport has said.

The modernisation project began with site inspections in January; installation will start in mid-September.

"All eight major airports and two sites will be modernised--these are at Harare, Bulawayo, Victoria Falls, Kariba, Hwange, Masvingo, Charles Prince, Buffalo Range, Mutaro and Gokwe," he said.

The Harare airport navigational aids were operating satisfactorily at present.

"However, there are some intermittent unservicabilities of the aids due to the age of the equipment and the lack of foreign currency to buy needed spares for some of the aids and telecommunication equipment."

Twenty-nine air traffic controllers, all of them black, had been trained since 1982, the spokesman said.

"There are 24 air traffic controllers under different levels of training. It must be borne in mind that there are several levels of air traffic control qualifications dependent on the experience and ratings achieved."

At the end of last month Air Zimbabwe had one black Viscount captain and six black first officers.

In 1982 Zimbabwe sent nine black pilots for training abroad. Six were with Olympic Airways in Greece and three went to the French airline, UTA.

"Of the nine pilots seven are employed at Air Zimbabwe, as first officers. Three are flight technical assistants, one is an operations officer, two are trainee pilots while two have since left Air Zimbabwe."

Air Zimbabwe had seven black Zimbabwean flight engineers.

CSO: 3400/9

END